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Further on Vorontsov, Kampelman in Geneva

Treaty To Be Done 23 Nov

LD171400 Moscow TASS in English 1353 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Geneva November 17 TASS—Yuliy Vorontsov, first deputy foreign minister of the USSR, believes that a Soviet-U.S. treaty on intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles will be ready for signature on time, that is during the forthcoming visit by Mikhail Gorbachev to Washington.

Vorontsov, who is leading the Soviet delegation to talks with the United States on nuclear and space arms, has had meetings here over the past few days with the leader of the U.S. delegation, Max Kampelman.

Speaking in an interview with Soviet television, he said work on the treaty, a document of some 120 pages, was in the final phase and should be completed by November 23.

But difficulties kept popping up even at the last moment: It had turned out, for example, that the American delegation suggested a pretty strange way of eliminating its cruise missiles, whereby the warheads, guidance systems and rocket motors would all remain intact, the Soviet first deputy foreign minister said.

"So we asked the Americans what they are proposing to destroy and this turned out to be the missile's casing and wings. This is, of course, not serious and we shall press for a real destruction of these missiles," Vorontsov continued.

As far as verification issues are concerned, he said the arrangements for keeping a watch over what was being destroyed had already been worked out, but the snag was in artificial verification issues raised by the U.S. side.

It wanted, for instance, to establish during the process of doing away with intermediate-range missiles procedures for monitoring Soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles, but that was an unnecessary demand since it would be a subject of the next agreement on 50-percent cuts in strategic offensive missiles, Vorontsov said.

"We think that we shall be able to persuade the American side to remove these artificial issues and that the treaty will be prepared for signing on time," he added.

Kampelman: 'Very Close'

LD171938 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1918 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] New York, 17 Nov (TASS)—Max Kampelman, head of the U.S. delegation at the Geneva talks, expressed confidence in concluding an agreement on full elimination of the USSR and U.S. medium- and shorter-range missiles. In the interview with NBC, he stated: "We are very, very close to concluding an agreement. We will conclude it. I expect that the agreement will be signed by President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev during the summit meeting in the beginning of December."

Vorontsov Comments

LD172046 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] At the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons in Geneva the articles of the forthcoming agreement between the two countries, on medium- and shorter-range missiles, are now being drawn up and agreed on. Our correspondent Vladimir Dmitriyev reports from Geneva.

[Dmitriyev] During the last few days the talks have been conducted with the participation of the heads of the delegations; Yuliy Mikhaylovich Vorontsov and Max Kampelman. A multitude of journalists have come here from various countries, along with special correspondents from radio, television, newspapers, magazines. The world press is now paying enormous attention to Geneva. After all, the next Soviet-U.S. summit meeting will begin in 3 weeks. At the Soviet mission I talked to Yuliy Mikhaylovich Vorontsov, leader of the USSR Delegation at the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons.

[Begin recording] [Dmitriyev] Yuliy Mikhaylovich, as is known, the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting will begin in Washington on 7 December, where a joint treaty is to be signed, the articles of which are being discussed and agreed on here in Geneva. An impression is being created—perhaps it is mistaken—that there is no end to this work. What are the difficulties?

[Vorontsov] No, of course there must be an end, and we have now agreed with the U.S. delegation to complete all the work by 23 November. The difficulties consist of the fact that quite often complex matters delay the delegations; and when the end approaches and they have to be resolved, the complexities do not diminish. But we will come to an agreement about all the necessary decisions. They are already being completed. We are indeed completing work on the treaty.

But difficulties arise even at the last moment. For example, it is becoming clear that the U.S. delegation is proposing a fairly strange method of eliminating its cruise missiles. The warhead, and the guidance system, and the missile's motor are to remain. We asked the Americans: Well, what are they proposing to eliminate then? It turned out to be the air frame of the missile and the wings. Of course, that is not a serious approach, and we will strive for the real elimination of those missiles.

Now we are being delayed by artificial, concocted verification issues raised by the U.S. side. For instance, in the process of eliminating medium-range missiles they

want to begin monitoring [kontrol] of Soviet intercontinental missiles. We are rejecting that demand, we think it unnecessary—it is indeed unnecessary. This is the subject of the next agreement, on a 50% reduction in strategic offensive weapons. Therefore, we are being delayed by such artificial issues. We think we will manage to persuade the U.S. side to remove those issues, and the treaty will be ready for signing at the agreed time. [end recording]

Chernyshev Criticizes Reagan's 'Hobbies'
LD171542 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1425 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow, 17 Nov (TASS)—TASS Observer on military affairs Vladimir Chernyshev writes:

U.S. President Ronald Reagan, speaking in Washington Monday at a conference of the American Council on Life Insurance, stated that he has "gotten himself a hobby"—he has started collecting jokes about the Soviet Union, and right away he shared part of his collection with his audience.

Funny? No, sad—and even somehow embarrassing for such a high-ranking orator. I do not think it suits the leader of a great country to churn out from a public rostrum scabrous, and by the way, long out-dated jokes about another great power, even less so on the threshold of a summit meeting at which extremely important matters for the whole world are to be addressed. Wouldn't it be better for the boss of the White House to engage in something different, for example, collecting Soviet stamps? At least this would help him find out something useful about the Soviet Union. The impression is now too often created that it is only from jokes that have "grown whiskers" that the U.S. President gleans the information required for making decisions on an international scale.

But this, as they say, is only half of the trouble. The other half lies in the fact that R. Reagan has another hobby, and moreover, a much more dangerous one than retelling jokes—the Strategic Defense Initiative, or the "Star Wars" program. Here he plays the role not only of a "collector", gathering various false and ridiculous tales, but also of an "inventor" of various "myths." This "collection" of the boss of the White House manifestly suffers from the total incompatibility of its individual "exhibits," and its owner is not even dismayed by its lack of the most elementary logic and consistency.

SDI, the President said, is not a trump card at talks but the cornerstone of U.S. strategy in the security area for the 1990's and beyond. When SDI is ready, he repeats again and again, the United States will deploy it. With the help of this system, according to him, greater security than at present can be guaranteed in the world. The President forgot his own statement of 3 years ago that if large-scale strategic defense systems are combined with offensive nuclear weapons that "will indicate aggressive policy". In making this statement in the past he said that nuclear missiles will be "powerless" and "outdated." Now the President does not recall this theory and is "concerned" only about a 50% reduction in strategic offensive forces and calls on the Soviet Union to "stop making reductions in strategic offensive missiles dependent on measures which would paralyze our research in the area of strategic antimissile defense." But surely then deploying SDI while preserving 50% of those same strategic offensive missiles will "indicate aggressive policy"?

In his desire to "justify" the need to continue SDI, the President is again replacing the aim he himself set for the program in 1983. He said then that the aim of SDI was to eliminate nuclear weapons, whereas he is now saying that the United States "cannot leave the Soviets with a monopoly in this area." Moreover, the leader of the U.S. Administration asserts that the USSR allegedly has its own SDI program on which it has spent billions.

It is evidently difficult in Washington to realize that there is a far more rational way involving less financial expenditure of correcting the strategic balance that would be upset by deployment of the U.S. SDI. After all, the Soviet leadership has stated on more than one occasion that it does not intend to spend the people's money on a program like that of the United States and that the Soviet reply to deployment [razvyertivaniye] of an ABM system with space elements [eshelony] by the United States, would be "asymmetric"—simple, effective, and very quick.

"Over the next few months," said R. Reagan, "we shall be able to take steps that will bring the United States and the whole world to a new age of prosperity and peace but if we take the wrong steps they will take us in a diametrically opposed direction." I think that if the President continues to be guided by his "hobbies" then the steps will indeed be "wrong." The direction in which Washington is taking the world has been known for a long time—nearer and nearer to the nuclear abyss.

Soviet Arms Expert Refutes Gen Rogers
LD172105 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 17 TASS—A statement of former NATO supreme allied commander—Europe, American General Rogers, in which he expressed his negative attitude to the intention of the U.S. Administration to conclude a Soviet-American agreement on medium- and shorter-range missiles pursues a definite aim: To justify in the eyes of the broad public the Pentagon's and NATO's intentions to rearm and modernize their forces. This is how General Roger's recent statement was commented upon by expert of the USSR Defence Ministry Major-General Filip Gontar.

In an interview to a TASS diplomat correspondent, the Soviet military expert said today that according to Rogers the elimination from Europe of U.S. medium-range missiles capable of reaching tagets of U.S. medium-range missiles capable of reaching targets on the USSR territory will be the gravest mistake as a result of which Western Europe will remain unarmed.

Trying to intimidate philistines with "Soviet military supremacy", Rogers deliibrately avoids mentioning the fact that up to one thousand nuclear delivery aircraft, some 200 launchers of "Lance" tactical missiles and several thousand guns of atomic artillery remain on the territories of the European countries. If Rogers is to be believed, the USA keeps in Europe 4,600 units of nuclear ammunition for the available means of delivery, F. Gontar noted. The American general also prefers to keep silent about the fact that more than 300 planes, nuclear delivery vehicles, are based on the aircraft carriers of the U.S. Sixth and Second Fleets sailing near the European coasts, and that submarines and surface ships of those fleets carry nuclear-armed cruise missiles capable of reaching the territory of the Soviet Union and other Warsaw-Treaty countries. Besides that, several hundred warheads of "Poseidon" missiles with a range of up to 4.5 thousand kilometres are intended not to be counted in the armaments of the U.S. missile carrying submarine fleet patrolling the North Atlantic.

Declaring against the Soviet-American agreement on the elimination of the two classes of nuclear missiles, Rogers pretends that over 170 sea-based and land-based ballistic missiles (more than 500 nuclear warheads) of Britain and France targeted on Warsaw-Treaty countries do not exist in Western Europe.

In order to compensate for the loss of the U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe, Rogers suggests intensive measures to replace in West European NATO countries "Lance" tactical missiles with the maximum range of 128 kilometres, that become outdated, with new missiles of a longer range that could hit targets at a range of over 240 kilometres.

Rogers also declares in favour of supplementing the fleet of strike tactical aviation of NATO countries with new perfected planes, delivery vehicles, and to equip them with "air-to-ground" missiles capable of dealing nuclear strikes at targets situated within a range of no less than 240 kilometres, without getting into the zone of the operation of the enemy anti-aircraft defences. There are reports, the Soviet expert said, that as a "compensatory measure" the U.S. Department of Defence intends to install on surface ships and submarines of the U.S. Sixth and Second fleets an additional number of nuclear cruise missiles capable of hitting targets on the territory of the European part of the USSR and its allies.

Insisting on the further build-up of the U.S. nuclear potential in Europe, Rogers at the same time demands from the U.S. West European allies the increase of the expenditures on the modernization of convential armaments, banking mainly on their qualitative renewal and large scale equipment of general-purpose armed forces with new high-precision long-range conventional weapons and systems, which would approach tactical nuclear-war weapons for their strike capacity. The Pentagon and the NATO leaders continue seeking to tip the military balance in Europe in their favour, to get advantage over the Warsaw-Treaty organizations in the area of conventional armaments, the Soviet expert said.

U.S. 'Lack of Political Will' Delays CW Ban

LD171145 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1055 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow, 17 Nov (TASS)—A TASS diplomatic correspondent reports:

A Soviet delegation is leaving for the United States today to visit the chemical testing ground at Tooele, Utah. It includes General Robert Razuvanov, head of the Soviet military chemical installation at Shikhany. Six weeks ago he received diplomats and military experts from 45 countries at his secret installation.

As yet no one knows whether the visit to the chemical testing ground in Utah State will be as open as the one on the right bank of the Volga. At Shikhany the USSR demonstrated its whole stock of standard chemical munitions and the mobile complex for destroying it. It is expected that the Americans will show a stationary installation for destroying chemical weapons. Both these steps are undoubtedly important ones along the road to achieving a convention on complete and universal banning of chemical weapons.

However the fundamental reason for the delay to a convention being adopted lies not in any remaining secret dumps of Soviet and U.S. chemical weapons but in the lack of political will on the part of legislators in the United States, France, and several other Western countries. That is the opinion of Colonel General Vladimir Pikalov, chief of chemical troops of the USSR Defense Ministry. There are no other objective reasons for refusing to ban one of the most barbarous types of mass destruction weaponry in the world today. In principle all key issues have now been resolved, V. Pikalov believes.

The recent speech by the U.S. representative at the UN General Assembly in which he spoke for the first time of the need to "regulate" chemical weapons cannot, against a backdrop of assurances from all participants in the talks at the Geneva Committee on Disarmament, including NATO countries, fail to draw attention to their determination to reach an accord on concluding a convention within a short period. The arguments of politicians in the United States to the effect that a ban on

chemical weapons could be replaced by their "regulation" is seen in the Soviet Union as a definite sign that attests to the U.S. side's reviewing its stance on the issue of concluding a convention on a total and universal ban on chemical weapons.

It is believed in Moscow's diplomatic circles that now, when the time has come to move from words to action, the United States evidently does not wish to abandon its binary weapons program which would not only torpedo adoption of a convention but would also raise the chemical arms race to a new and hitherto unprecedented level. The position of France also attracts attention, talking of the so-called "security reserve" that provides for the development [razrabotka] of new types of toxic substance for 10 years after a convention has been signed.

For its part, the Soviet Union has done much to ensure that the latest phase of the Geneva talks, to begin at the end of November, achieves results. The matter has come to a standstill through the destructive position of the United States, France, and, in part, Great Britain.

Pact Defense Ministers To Meet 20-30 Nov

LD171718 Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 17 TASS—The Warsaw Treaty Defence Ministers' Committee will have a regular meeting in Bucharest, the capital of Romania, in the last ten days of November, 1987, it has been officially announced here.

Council of Ministers Greet Intercosmos Meeting

PM181141 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Nov 87 Second Edition p 1

[USSR Council of Ministers Greetings to Intercosmos Jubilee Meeting]

[Text] To the participants in the Jubilee Session of Member Countries of the "Intercosmos" Program Commemorating the 20th Anniversary of Cooperation among Socialist Countries in the Exploration and Use of Space

We greet the participants in the jubilee session, a representative forum of space researchers from the socialist countries and their colleagues from many national and international space organizations.

You are meeting in a portentous year that marks the 30th anniversary of the launch of the first artificial Earth satellite, a turning point in the development of cosmonautics.

Space offers mankind unique opportunities to study the world around us more closely and to improve the conditions of life on our planet. The scale of the tasks facing cosmonautics is so considerable that in the majority of cases they can be successfully solved only by pooling the efforts of the many countries taking part in the development of space. International cooperation has become an effective means of promoting the intensive development of space science and technology.

The "Intercosmos" program is an example of fruitful joint activity in the exploration and use of space. For 20 years now scientific and industrial collectives in the socialist countries have been cooperating successfully in the study of space and the use of space technology to resolve the topical practical tasks of everday life.

The exclusively peaceful thrust of the "Intercosmos" program is in full accord with the socialist countries' course aimed at the broad development of mutually beneficial international cooperation and the establishment of a durable and stable peace on earth and in space.

We wish success to the participants in this meeting, which will serve the cause of the further expansion of cooperation in space and the improvement of mutual understanding and trust among the peoples.

The USSR Council of Ministers.

Deputy Minister Gremitskikh Media Session

Yeltsin 'Undergoing Treatment'

LD171257 Moscow TASS in English 1253 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 17 TASS—Boris Yeltsin is ill and undergoing a course of medical treatment at hospital, Yuriy Gremitskikh, first deputy chief of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Information Directorate, said in an answer to questions from correspondents at a briefing in the ministry's press center today.

Yeltsin Suffered 'Heart Attack'

LD171618 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] At a briefing in the Soviet capital, a Soviet Foreign Ministry representative, Yuriy Gremitskikh, has said in reply to questions that Boris Yeltsin, former first secretary of the Moscow city organization of the Soviet Communist Party, had a heart attack several days ago. He also said Yeltsin was in hospital and his condition couldn't cause any fear.

Yeltsin 'Resting in Hospital'

AU171436 Paris AFP in English 1427 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Excerpt] Moscow, Nov 17 (AFP)—Former Moscow Communist Party boss Boris Yeltsin, dismissed from his post last week, is suffering from "a heart condition" and is resting in hospital, an official Soviet spokesman said here Tuesday.

Yuri Gremitskikh, first deputy-chief of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's information department, categorically denied that Mr. Yeltsin had suffered a heart attack or attempted to commit suicide.

"There are differences between a heart attack and a heart condition," the spokesman told a press conference.

Mr. Yeltsin "has been in hospital for several days but his condition does not give cause for concern", he added. [passage omitted]

Shevardnadze Will Visit FRG

LD171511 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 17 TASS—A Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman today described a visit by Federal President Richard von Weizsaecker as the major event in Soviet-West German relations this year.

Yuriy Gremitskikh, first deputy chief of the Ministry's Information Directorate, made the remark in reply to a question from a newsman at a briefing here.

"The intensive political dialogue was continued at a meeting of the foreign ministers of the two countries in New York and during a recent visit to the Federal Republic of Germany by Anatoliy Dobrynin.

"There is a tentative understanding that Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze will take advantage of an invitation he has and visit the FRG. But the time-frame for the visit has not yet been agreed upon."

He said that was explained first of all by the Soviet leadership being too busy in connection with the upcoming Soviet-U.S. summit meeting and that in Bonn they treated that with understanding.

A delegation from the Foreign Policy Committee of the Bundestag was to arrive in the Soviet Union this week, but the visit has been postponed till 1988 because, Gremitskikh said, of "changes in the schedule of international meetings as well as the difficulties that have arisen over the illegitimate inclusion on the delegation from the Bundestag of the FRG of two representatives of the city assembly of West Berlin."

Whitehead Talks, Summit Concepts

LD171412 Moscow TASS in English 1352 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 17 TASS—A Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman today said that the talks held by John Whitehead, U.S. deputy secretary of state, in Moscow had marked an important stage of preparations for the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit meeting.

Yuriy Gremitskikh, first deputy chief of the Ministry's Information Directorate, was speaking at a briefing for Soviet and foreign correspondents.

He said that both during a meeting with Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and during a separate meeting with Deputy Foreign Minister Aleksandr Bessmertnykh Whitehead had been briefed on the Soviet concept for preparing the summit. The sides had reaffirmed the understanding of how that work should be conducted in the time remaining before Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to the United States.

They had also analyzed the state of affairs at Geneva talks, Gremitskikh said, adding that the Soviet side had stressed the need to step up the work in Geneva.

The Soviet delegation, the spokesman said, had lately made a number of compromise proposals making it possible to finalize "within the shortest possible time" a treaty to abolish Soviet and American intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles.

Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Yuliy Vorontsov and the U.S. secretary of state's aide Max Kampelman are currently staying in Geneva to hammer out the

remaining outstanding issues. Noting this, Gremitskikh said: "We hope that Max Kampelman, too, has arrived in Geneva with his hands not empty."

Bessmertnykh met with Whitehead on Monday. "Along with the issues I already mentioned, the meeting dealt with Soviet-American bilateral relations. They reviewed the progress of implementation of the understandings reached at summit level in Geneva and Reykjavik and identified areas and efforts calling for supplementary impulses, including those of a political nature," the Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

He said that Whitehead had also had a meeting with Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Anatoliy Adamishin to discuss "humanitarian issues in the framework of Soviet-U.S. relations" and that its results had been summed up as "businesslike and constructive". The agreement had been reaffirmed that such discussions could only be a "two-way street".

Vorontsov will meet with U.S. Under Secretary of State Michael Armacost in Geneva. "The significance of this meeting," Gremitskikh said, "is determined by the fact that, as we hope, it will make it possible to prepare favorable conditions for constructive talks at summit level on the sharper regional issues."

"All these contacts and their level is further evidence of how seriously the sides are treating preparations for the summit meeting," the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Geneva Arms Talks

LD171441 Moscow TASS in English 1434 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 17 TASS—The Soviet and U.S. delegations at Geneva talks for terminating nuclear testing have begun discussing practical issues related to the task of hammering out effective verification arrangements that will make it possible to ratify the bilateral "threshold" treaties of 1974 and 1976, a Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today.

Yuriy Gremitskikh, first deputy chief of the ministry's Information Directorate, also said at a briefing for Soviet and foreign correspondents that the fact that things were again moving in the issue of a reciprocal cessation of nuclear testing had been greeted by world opinion.

"But one's attention is called to a number of statements by high-ranking U.S. Administration officials setting forth and American concept that was advocated even before the drafting of the joint statement on the start of full-scale talks on an end to nuclear testing," the spokesman said.

"The impression is that after working out improved verification measures for the 1974 and 1976 treaties the American side is going to put a full stop to the bilateral negotiations. One would like to believe that this is an erroneous impression as the joint statement on the start of full-scale talks says bluntly that the sides should proceed to negotiating further intermediate limitations on nuclear testing leading to the ultimate objective of a complete end to such testing."

"The Soviet Union, like before, stands consistently for an early cessation of nuclear testing," Gremitskikh said.

UNGA Security Proposal

LD171427 Moscow TASS in English 1422 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 17 TASS—The socialist countries' proposal that the question of a comprehensive system of international peace and security be considered at the U.N. General Assembly's First Committee has been prompted by objective processes of development of the diversified and interdependent world, with the problem of survival of humanity coming to the foreground, said First Deputy Head of the Information Directorate of the USSR Foreign Ministry Yuriy Gremitskikh. He spoke at a briefing for journalists at the Press Centre of the USSR Foreign Ministry today.

The proposed system of universal security would embrace all areas of international relations, would be ensured exclusively by political means and would provide participation of all and everyone. This system based on taking into account the interests of all states presupposes the use infull of the potential of the U.N. Charter. The Soviet side expects a constructive dialogue on this question to take place at the U.N. General Assembly session, which will lead to adoption of a generally acceptable decision, said the representative of the Foreign Ministry of the USSR.

Arab Summit 'Major Event'

LD171439 Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 17 TASS—The Amman forum became a major event in the life of the Middle East, said Yuriy Gremitskikh, first deputy head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry Information Directorate. He addressed a briefing for newsmen at the press centre of the Soviet Foreign Ministry today.

For the first time in five years the efforts have succeeded to convene such a representative forum which reached a uniform point of view on a host of acute regional problems, the Soviet spokesman said. Arab states' aspiration for overcoming differences and coordinating joint actions is important. The Arabs' unity, their solidarity are a powerful factor in the cause of stabilizing the situation in the region, of coming to grips with the problems there in the interests of all peoples of that region.

The confirmation at such a high level of the Arab states' position in favour of the convocation of an international Middle East conference with an equal participation in it of all parties directly involved in the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and also the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council causes our satisfaction. The single Arab line on this issue is sure to contribute towards forging the positions of those who favour a comprehensive just settlement in the Middle East through the convocation of such a conference. Making certain that Arabs hold a single stance on this score highlights most conspicuously the nonconstructive positions of those forces, first and foremost in Israel, which keep blocking the international efforts for the convocation of the conference. One should hope that the call for a fair political settlement, for an international conference, that rang out in Amman, will be heard in Tel Aviv.

The wish to have the Iran-Iraq conflict ended within the shortest possible time on the basis of the fulfillment of all demands of U.N. Security Council Resolution 598, expressed by the participants in the forum, was received positively in the Soviet Union. The USSR holds that the implementation of exactly this resolution opens up a way towards settling this conflict by peaceful political means, Yuriy Gremitskikh said.

We support the mediatory mission by U.N. secretary-general to settle this conflict. As we understand it, the secretary-general is to have contacts with representatives of the governments of Iran and Iraq.

USSR-Japanese Consultations

LD171449 Moscow TASS in English 1439 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 17 TASS—"The Soviet side attaches big importance to the consultations that have begun in Tokyo between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R. and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan," said Yuriy Gremitskih, first deputy had of the Information Directorate of the Soviet Foreign Ministry. He spoke at a briefing for the news people here today.

"The consultations in which the Soviet side is represented by Igor Rogachev, a deputy minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R., give both sides a convenient opportunity to continue the dialogue with a view to finding solutions to certain problems that exist in bilateral relations and charting guidelines for scaling up our contacts in specific fields," the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman went on to say.

"It is to be hoped," Yuriy Gremitskikh emphasized, "that the the Japanese side will base its approach to the current consutlations on a constructive foundation and that the consultations will give an impetus to the development of Soviet-Japanese relations for the good of the peoples of both countries."

Hijacker of Latvian Plane

LD171443 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 17 TASS—The hijacking by Soviet citizen Roman Svistunov of the AN-2 plane of the Latvian Civil Aviation Department is evaluated as a criminal offence in keeping with the standards of international law and under Soviet legislation, said Yuriy Gremitskikh, first deputy head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry Information Directorate.

Addressing a briefing for journalists at the press centre of the Soviet Foreign Ministry today, he said that several civil suits were filed against Svistunov in the Soviet Union in view of his failure to pay off debts to various Soviet citizens running into a total of 10,000 roubles. Under Soviet Laws, criminal proceedings were brought against Svistunov in the USSR.

On an instruction from the Soviet Government, the USSR Embassy in Sweden approached the Swedish side with a request to extradite Svistunov as a criminal, Gremitskikh said. The Swedish Government did not, however, give its consent to this.

The Soviet public has every right to expect from a trial of Svistunov, that began in the Swedish city of Visby on November 11, an unbiassed and fair examination of all the circumstances of the case so that the criminal be punished to the full extent he deserves.

UNGA Calls for Settlement on Falklands Issue

LD181300 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2355 GMT 17 Nov 87

[By TASS Correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev]

[Excerpts] New York, 18 Nov (TASS)—The UN General Assembly has called on the governments of Great Britain and Argentina to embark on negotiations aimed at seeking means for the peaceful and conclusive settlement of unresolved problems between them, including all aspects of the future of the Falklands (Malvinas), in accordance with the UN Charter. [passage omitted]

The discussions taking place at the General Assembly session on various topical issues of our day are clear evidence of the fact that the construction of the foundations of international security requires of every state a high degree of responsibility and readiness for a constructive quest in urgent issues, A.M. Belonogov, USSR's permanent representative, observed. That is just the approach required by the task of a political settlement of the Falklands (Malvinas) issue. The untangling of this knot dictates the necessity of freeing oneself from the psychology and concepts formed in the times of colonial empires, and the need to display realism, a view to the future, and readiness for compromise. The Soviet spokesman stressed that the interests of eliminating the

conflict in the South Atlantic require the speediest commencement of talks with the aim of a peaceful settlement of the dispute existing between Argentina and Great Britain.

Muslim Congress Delegation Arrives in USSR

LD171636 Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 17 TASS—A delegation of the World Muslim Congress (WMC) has arrived in the USSR at the invitation of Soviet Muslim organizations. It is led by Ma'aruf al-Dualibi [name as received], WMC president. The guests will familiarize themselves with the life of Muslims in Moscow, Tashkent, Baku and otehr cities, will meet public figures and statesmen.

At the airport the delegation was welcomed by Mufti Shamsutdin ibn Ziyautdinkhan ibn Ishan Babakhanov, head of the spiritual Board of the Muslims of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, as well as by representatives of the Muslim clergy.

OSPAAAL Advocates Arms Reduction in Korea

LD160921 Moscow TASS in English 0700 GMT 16 Nov 87

[Text] Havana November 16 TASS—The Organization of Solidarity of Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America (OSPAAAL) has come out for settling as soon as possible the arms reduction problem in the Korean peninsula.

An OSPAAAL statement circulated here pointed out that the solution of this problem would promote the bringing down of tension and would make an important contribution to the preservation and consolidation of peace in the region. According to the statement, arms reduction in the Korean peninsula would help creating an atmosphere of trust in the North-South relations and would affect favourably the solution of the problem of a peaceful unification of Korea.

OSPAAAL supported the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in its assumption that the unification problems should be settled by Koreans themselves by means of a dialogue.

Bovin, Falin Debate Peaceful Coexistence

PM161545 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 45, 8 Nov 87 pp 6-7

[Discussion between APN Board Chairman Valentin Falin and IZVESTIYA Political Commentator Aleksandr Bovin: "If War Breaks Out There'll Be No One Left To Prove Their Point"]

[Text] V. F.: The public in other countries is gradually coming to see the truth that the Soviet Union's priority is peace and that it stands for excluding war from international relations. It is a practicable and achievable political goal. Some skeptics will however quip that it has not always been the case. For decades the USSR regarded military confrontation between capitalism and socialism inevitable due to imperialism's nature. So the question is when did the Soviet doctrine change and would it not change again if the East does better than the West and reaches military superiority?

The question is there and it should be answered. Some people may think the answer unexpected but here it is: the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress are consistent with Lenin's Decree on Peace. Naturally, in changed historical conditions and on a different material foundation the attitude to war essentially as to something that hurts the most vital interests of nations, as to an unsuitable tool of national policy of states, remains unchanged. The Party has never taken a different approach on that.

A.B.: When we were trying to prevent war in the 20s and 30s we only had in mind a respite, a spell of peace. The theory and practical policies were based on the assumption that war would break out sooner or later.

Today's approach is radically different. Today we view efforts to prevent a world war as efforts to achieve eternal peace rather than as efforts to increase the space between two such wars.

The difference is qualitative. It is determined not by our "tactical tricks" but by objective reality.

V.F.: In the 30s the USSR advanced the concept about security being indivisible. Sadly, the concept did not meet with the understanding and support of other powers. Today we heed facts and recognize that the world is one and it is interdependent. Its security can only be general, and as regards the USSR and the USA, it can only be mutual. The very problem of security has become mostly political and its military solution is being increasingly inappropriate.

Should the idea of integrity be accepted as the basis for nation's decision making, the present military mechanisms, at least in their modern form, would be out of place.

A.B.: There is another special thing about our views in the 30s. We reasoned that while there was imperialism, wars were inevitable. Now we proceed from the fact that because of the changed historical and social environment, the "nature" of imperialism has necessarily to respond to this environment. Thus it is realistic even if imperialism is there, to cut the links between causes and effects, the possibilities of wars and their unleashing. In fact, our entire concept of a non-nuclear, non-violent world proceeds from the possibility of preserving peace with imperialism existing on the globe.

V.F.: Imperialism as a system is no stranger to the instinct of self-preservation. It used to pick on a lesser evil at times. Today war for the West is an incomparably greater evil. Hence the political alternative to the solving of all international conflicts.

A.B.: I think there are two "instincts at work. Firstly, there is the instinct of social self-preservation. It prevents the possibility of war between imperialist countries, imperialist differences are not allowed to be brought to the boil, to turn into military conflicts in the face of world socialism. Secondly, there is the instinct of physical preservation. It sharply reduces chances of starting a deliberate nuclear war against socialism. This is because the first to start the war will be the second to die.

This brings us to another question: Would the elimination of nuclear weapons mark a return to the situation where chances of war between capitalism and socialism reappear?

V.F.: In abstract, theoretical terms it cannot be ruled out that someone, under certain circumstances, may plunge into a military adventure. But the possibility is insignificant within the confines of the interdependent world and is becoming discarded as nations draw closer together, not only on political lines.

A.B.: The possibility of a world catastrophe, of a holocaust makes general survival the key issue. Today the whole of humanity is interested in it. We place this interest above class interests. I would call the change in our position epoch-making.

V.F.: Lenin identified himself with ideas, interests and categories common to all humanity. To Lenin belongs the formula: there may arise a situation where class interests will have to be sacrificed in the name of broader interests. Our ideological opponents prefer not to notice Lenin's fundamental thoughts or counter them by polemic words and assessments which Lenin reacted with in the midst of hot events.

A.B.: Lenin's writings require no updating. There is also no need to "sanctify" each new turn of events or each new understanding of these events with a Lenin phrase or formula. As we follow Lenin's behests, we should first and foremost rely on our own experience, our own power of intellect. The new thinking advocated by the Party is pure creative thinking.

Creativity, enrichment and modification of theory are inseparable from debates and discussions. Will peaceful coexistence in the present situation remain a form of class struggle on the world scene? Some people think it will not, because they think that the interests of the whole humanity take precedence. To me this conclusion seems too hasty.

Interests common to all humanity do exist. But there continue to exist also the interests of classes, there is social antagonism and a continued antagonism between the two systems. I think that in this context peaceful coexistence remains to be a form of class struggle on the world scene, but it is an exclusively peaceful form to benefit precisely the interests common to all of humanity. The nature of this class struggle is changing because neither capitalism nor socialism can envisage their interests being realized with the aid of war.

V.F.: My understanding of peaceful coexistence is a bit different. It is correct that the renunciation of wars does not eliminate class antagonisms, ideological struggle or smooth over social differences. There are no two opinions that the forms of manifestation of these contradictions and incongruities should have nothing to do with war. But I think that coexistence is primarily about finding common grounds because peaceful coexistence has turned into an indispensable condition for the existence of the human race. If war breaks out there'll be no one left to prove their point. If we are consistent in our desire to free politics from ideological distortions, then there is even more reasons for ridding peaceful coexistence as a mode of communication between states rather than between classes of world outlooks, of everything that is not directly relevant to ensuring civilization's eternal existence.

A.B.: I don't think it is possible in practice to have peaceful coexistence free from class and social interests, of the influence of world outlooks. It is impossible to correctly understand the policy of a state if it is viewed outside its class context.

V.F.: Experience shows that ordinary people and politicians often distort or even falsify notions and terms. One example is pacifism, a term that was coined long before the socialist revolution. Pacifism was once a form of struggle by certain social groups against militarism looming on the horizon. Later pacifism deteriorated into a passive protest and non-resistance to the evil of war, which made no distinction between wars, just and unjust. At the moment the idea of a non-violent world free form the obscenity of militarism also gives new possibilities for pacifist circles.

A.N.: In modern conditions we have also become pacifists as regards nuclear war, which means we are absolutely against nuclear war. A just nuclear war is impossible because justice is only needed for those who are living.

Can we say that a third world war would stimulate social progress? Of course, we cannot. Mao Zedong once insisted on the opposite, and there perhaps has been no one to dare to repeat this thesis. What we have here is a new theoretical proposition: we cannot consider in an abstract way that violence is the midwife of history. There is violence which can end all history.

V.F.: Some U.S. statesmen say: a nuclear war would probably kill "only 95 percent of the population, and they include themselves in the five percent of survivors.

A.B.: There cannot be winners. This has been said by Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev. It has been repeated for nearly 20 years. But look at practical politics. Nuclear weapons are being modernized, precision and reliability are beig increased. Why do that if a nuclear conflict will end in death anyway? This is only reasonable to do if one has in mind a limited nuclear war, if one thinks its escalation could be controlled. Some Americans think this way. What we say is that it cannot be controlled because any "limited" war would end in a world war. Such is the doctrine. But in reality we sometimes act as if the war can be controlled.

V.F.: If this happens it is because of the inertia we have been captives of for a long time. The Soviet Union was obliged to try and catch up with the Americans for decades until there was achieved parity not in theory but in practice.

A.B.: The race for summetry should be abandoned. It is unnecessary. Sufficiency needs no symmetry.

V.F.: But Washington has a logic of its own. For it the arms race is a way of waging a war to deplete other countries because the U.S. relies on a broader economic base. Hence the policy of strength in peacetime.

A.B.: Some other questions should also be seen in a new way. The most important way of defending our country and show our patriotic feelings is to do everything possible to prevent nuclear war. To protect our country against a nuclear war is the highest manifestation of patriotism today.

V.F.: The defence of one's country and internationalist duty are organic to patriotism. But do they provide an exhaustive description of patriotism?

Let's take Lenin: "Stick the bayonet into the ground". Or advocating the defeat of tsarism in World War I. Was it a patriotic position? Lets take the Bolsheviks' decision to disband the army right after the Revolution. Was it a patriotic decision or not? Hence; a socio-political notion cannot exist outside time and space.

But while the war danger is there the defence of the country will naturally be in the forefront. We'll be rid of this concern by disarmament alone. If we are to believe in its feasibility, we should learn to distinguish the shape of the world of the early 21st century. What will this world without nuclear weapons be like? What would happen if the proposal of the Warsaw Treaty Organization to deny states materia possibility to wasge offensive wars were realized? The way towards a non-violent world will be long but humanity should prepare its mentality for it already today.

A.B.: Is it not a bit early? There is also the "opposite side", and its views of today and the future are, to put it mildly, do not coincide on all issues with ours.

V.F.: Our foreign policy is not so much one prompted by necessity as by conviction. This sets it apart from the policy of the other side. Such alternatives as a bit more force, or a bit less force, but still force are not for us. The CPSU and the Soviet state have firmly opted for a policy of common sense. Common sense commands that conditions be created where the use of force is impossible. Both theoretically and practically. The Delhi Declaration by Mikhail Gorbachev and Rajiv Gandhi has advanced the concept of a non-violent world, i.e., it has expanded an idea which could have been proclaimed heretical by a dogmatic Marxist. But we had to pay too high a price for the 70 years of experience of our state to afford a luxury of flirting with dogmatism.

What is the main importance and the chief merit of the October Revolution for civilization? Firstly, it lies in the fact that it gave a conceptually new social alternative because it has proved that it is possible to build a world without exploitation, without national oppression, a world of equal nations, a world where all its processes are directed democratically. Secondly, the October Revolution made a gift of the idea of a world without wars, a world without violence.

Both these merits are equally important. With time the second one has even gained in importance because peace has become a condition to preserve life on earth.

A.B.: This country came into being with the doctrine of peaceful coexistence. We were trying to ensure that the principle of peaceful coeistence regulate relations between states with differing socio-economic systems. But we have achieved more. The principle of peaceful coexistence can now accomplish more than that. It is now being increasingly applied in relations between states irrespective of their socio-economic systems. This is our tremendous contribution to world development, to making relations between states civilized. This is to the credit of socialism, to the credit of the 1917 October Revolution.

United States & Canada

Vorontsov, Armacost Discuss Conflicts, Summit

LD171830 Moscow TASS in English 1824 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Geneva November 17 TASS—Yuliy Vorontsov, first deputy foreign minister of the USSR, met here today Michael Armacost, U.S. under-secretary for political affairs. They discussed the issues of settling regional conflicts as a way of preparations for the coming Soviet-U.S. summit meeting.

Adamishin, Bessmertnykh Meet With Whitehead

LD171832 Moscow TASS in English 1757 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 17 TASS—Soviet Deputy Foreign Ministers Anatoliy Adamishin and Aleksandr Bessmertynykh and U.S. Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead held an exchange of views here on November 16-17.

They discussed issues of humanitarian cooperation and some specific issues of bilateral relations between the USSR and the United States.

SDI Talks Seen as Possible at 'Fourth Summit'

PM171353 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 18 Nov 87 p 9

[Igor Belyayev "Observer's Opinion": "The Accords Are Working!"]

[Text] Were we sure immediately after Reykjavik that the accords reached there—not without difficulty—would so quickly be turned into specific agreements? I do not want to act smart, and so I will say that no, we were not. There were grounds for this. I recall how, scarcely after the Gorbachev-Reagan meeting in the Icelandic capital had ended, all the U.S. and West European TV and radio stations without exception were claiming that the summit had failed. At the time—11-12 October 1986—I was in Rimini (Italy), where an annual conference was being held at the Pio Manzu Research Center under the auspices of Italian Foreign Minister G. Andreotti. The U.S. participant—R. Hunter, a former adviser to President Carter—even phoned Washington that night in an attempt to pinpoint just what had happened at Reykjavik. The next morning he spread his hands to show that the allegations of failure were true...

Yet just over a year later the world is discussing the prospects for a new Gorbachev-Reagan summit. This time in Washington. Britain has already stopped the deployment of medium-range missiles on its territory, in line with their accords. They are working. It seems to me, a favorable outcome to the Soviet-U.S. talks in Washington on medium- and shorter-range missiles will provide impetus for the resolution of the most acute international problems. If...

What do I have in mind? The raucous campaign that has already started in Congress to prevent ratification of a medium-range and operational-tactical missile treaty by U.S. legislators.

Regarding this campaign, I would like to recount what happened at this year's Pio Manzu Research Center conference (Rimini, October 1987). Representatives of banks, European and U.S. business circles, and popular politicians—G. Andreotti, Senator Gary Hart, and others—took part in it. Listening to them, I was convinced yet again that through his policy Soviet leader M.S. Gorbachev is persuading the West to travel along the road toward a world without war. The overwhelming majority of speakers, including eminent U.S. and European economists, called on Western leaders—something that had never happened before—not to miss out on the chance to reshape modern international relations. Their sole aim is to save the world from nuclear death and to ensure mankind's survival.

Nobel Prize winner Vasiliy Leontyev attracted attention. He left the Soviet Russia back in 1925 and has lived in the United States ever since. He is a world-renowned expert. In no way can he be suspected of harboring "Red" sympathies. V. Leontyev put the question this way:

"How are we to escape from the maze of highly complicated world politics today? In order to succeed," he said, "it is vitally necessary to pay close attention to what is happening in the Soviet Union. A 'wait and see' position is a bad position. The restructuring process must be helped along."

According to V. Leontyev, certain people in the United States want the conservatives in our country to win. There is a revolution under way in Russia, he stressed. That is why, as V. Leontyev's words show, the United States must meet Mikhail Gorbachev halfway rather than back off...

I am far from believing that everyone who heard the prestigious U.S. economist was eager to agree with him. However, they did receive further substantial food for thought.

In conclusion, I would single out a further point. The U.S. journalists M. Mandelbaum and S. Talbott—both well-known to *Literaturnaya Gazeta* readers—noted in the recent book *Reagan and Gorbachev* that even SDI could be a subject for negotiation to a certain extent. This would mean that the ABM Treaty would not be violated and an accord on 50% reductions in strategic offensive weapons would be reached. But this time not in Washington but in Moscow, where a fourth Soviet-U.S. summit could be held next spring.

Further on Latvian 'Independence Day' Reaction

Latvia's Vagris Protests

LD171614 Moscow TASS in English 1231 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Riga November 17 TASS—Janis Vagris, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet (Parliament) of Latvia, a Soviet Baltic republic, has described as hypocritic and provocative a resolution of U.S. Congress on Latvia.

He said that the appeal of U.S. Congress to observe the anniversary of the creation of the bourgeois Republic of Latvia was an insult to the memory of victims of 1918. November 18 is not a holiday but a tragic date in the history of my nation, he continued.

Vagris pointed out that the 1918 developments in the Baltic region were a graphic example of the interference of the U.S. and other Western countries in the life of small nations. With the Lettish red riflemen being far away, fighting at other fronts of the civil war, nationalistically-minded bourgeoisie supported by foreign troops drowned Soviet power in blood. Thousands of patriots were hanged, shot dead and killed in prison without trial or investigation.

He said that true freedom of the Latvian people was inseparably connected with the Great October Revolution, with the establishment of Soviet power in November 1917 in the part of Latvia that had not been occupied by German troops. It is at that time, and not a year later as U.S. Congressmen maintain, that the basis of the present-day statehood of Latvia was laid.

According to Janis Vagris, the resolution of U.S. Congress shows that some people are not above using the Soviet Baltic republics as a pawn in their machinations. They are capable of any dirty trick in this unseemly gamble.

U.S. lawmakers do not recognize the existence of the Soviet Republic of Latvia and at the same time they try to impose their will on it. They unceremoniously insist that a personal representative of the U.S. Administration should be sent to Latvia by all means. However, when a delegation of Latvian Parliament came to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow yesterday in order to hand in a protest note against the resolution of U.S. Congress it was not received there.

Washington seems to have forgotten that Latvia is a sovereign Soviet republic which has made its irrevocable choice despite the unwillingness of some people to take historic realities into account.

Moscow TV Airs Embassy Visit

LD171903 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 17 Nov 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast; passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] A group of Latvian Supreme Soviet deputies has arrived in Moscow to give a statement by the republic's Supreme Soviet to the U.S. Embassy regarding the U.S. Congress' interference in the internal affairs of the Latvian SSR.

[Deputy K. Rutenber] "Essentially we are protesting the U.S. congressional resolution and its finding that it is necessary to send a U.S. presidential representative—an inspector as it were—to our republic on 18 November, so that the latter can observe some sort of events in our republic. In their opinion, some sort of demonstrations will be taking place in connection with the so-called Latvia day of independence. We are prepared to receive congressmen and senators as guests at any time so that they can familiarize themselves with the life of our workers in Soviet Latvia and with our reality—but not as inspectors or uninvited inspecting advisers."

[Deputy A. Berzinysh] "We know very well that there are some problems and shortcomings in our life. However we young people think that it is up to us to solve these problems. So, we do not especially need any official so-called recipies from the U.S. Congress. We can tackle all these problems ourselves and we can determine ourselves in what way we will be tackling all this."

[Correspondent V. Orlov] [Video shows group entering U.S. Embassy] Deputies Karolo Rutenberg, 'Vizma Maore Maorate, Andrec Berzinysh, representatives of trade unions, a worker, and a doctor have taken it on themselves to carry out the instructions of the Latvian Supreme Soviet. However, it proved to be quite a complex matter. [video shows the group standing inside the front door, while one of them speaks to man] At first, they talked with an unidentified staff member. Then they spoke to the embassy first secretary [title as heard]. [video shows the same group leaving the building and walking around near the front door] While waiting to hear whether they would or would not be received, the Latvian deputies spent another 40 minutes outside. They were informed of the final decision by the Embassy's second secretary [title as heard]. [video shows Rutenberg speaking surrounded by other deputies and other people]

[Rutenberg] "They have declared that they are prepared to receive one or two people, as individual people [chastnyye litsa]. This, of course, shows a great lack of respect for our republic and deputies of our republic. We must seek some other routes for sending this very important document."

Anger at Embassy Response

PM171339 Moscow TRUD in Russian 17 Nov 87 p 3

[TASS report: "Logic, American-Style"]

[Text] "We exist to them if they want to lecture us, but we do not exist if they have to listen to us. The logic is fine"—this was the conclusion to which Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet deputies were led by the answer they received 16 November from diplomatic staff at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. The deputies wanted to convey to the Congress, through the U.S. ambassador, a statement from the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet on the congressmen's resolution about the so-called Latvian Independence Day. But they were granted admission only as "private citizens" and denied their legal status and the right to represent their own people. TASS correspondent V. Bezbrezhnyy reports how this occurred.

Envoys of the Latvian SSR's highest organ of state power entered the embassy building. And came back out right away. As it turned out, they had been asked to wait outside the building. Around 10 minutes later Embassy First Secretary Richard Gilbert came out and listened to what they had to say. They were asked to wait once again. Only after half an hour did Second Secretary Thomas Graham come out to the Latvian deputies and express readiness to receive the callers—but only as private citizens.

"We have come on an official mission as deputies of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet," they told him in a reasonable tone.

"The U.S. Government does not recognize the Baltic states' incorporation in the Soviet Union," came the reply.

So there you have it—no more, no less.

The republic Supreme Soviet had assigned trade union worker Karl Rutenberg and his comrades—Vizma Maurere-Maurate, a worker from Riga's "Avrora" factory, and Andris Berzinsh, a doctor also from Riga—to hand over a protest against the U.S. congressmen's action.

"The statement protested against attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign Soviet Latvia," K. Rutenberg says. "The U.S. Congressmen, you see, are concerned about our fate. But the Latvian people do not need instructions from overseas on how they should live."

"Congress even recommended sending us a personal representative from the U.S. President and a group of Western journalists, so that they could observe how that day—18 November—was going to pass," V. Maurere-Maurate entered the conversation. "In our republic we would be ready to meet the U.S. congressmen and journalists, but only as guests—of whom, by the way, Latvia receives a great number from a great variety of countries. We do not need overseas inspectors. If U.S. guests sincerely wanted to get acquainted with how the people of Soviet Latvia live and work today, then they would be given every opportunity to do so."

At this point A. Berzinsh voiced the angry words quoted at the beginning. He rounded off his idea by expressing indignation at the U.S. congressmen's hypocrisy in supposedly caring for human rights and freedom:

"Let them spare us their false concern. And not foist on us their false logic. We have our own logic by which we live and will continue to live: We shall never give up our socialist gains. This is what our statement says—on behalf of the entire Latvian people."

Helsinki-86 Leader Cited

LD172036 Moscow TASS in English 2007 GMT 17 Nov 87

["US Congress Resolution on Baltic States Is a Provocation"—TASS headline]

[Text] Riga November 17 TASS—"I do not want my fellow-countrymen to participate on November 18 in unrest which the U.S. Congress and Western radio voices urge them to do," stated Linards Grantins, 37, a resident of the Latvian city of Liepaja, the founder of the Helsinki-86 group.

He appeared on Latvian television making a statement in reply to the U.S. lawmakers' provocative call to hold a demonstration in the capital of the Baltic republic on November 18—the anniversary of the bourgeois dictatorship's advent to power in Latvia.

Grantins was in prison when he learned from newspapers about the existence of the U.S. Congress resolution which, in particular, called for his release.

By a decision of the People's Court in June this year, he was sentenced to six months imprisonment for dodging universal military duty.

Nevertheless he made a request publicly to express his attitude to the U.S. interference in the internal affairs of the sovereign Soviet republic. "This provocation," Grantins said, "is aimed at stirring up morbid passions, which contradicts my religious feelings".

Explaining reasons which prompted him to speak publicly, Grantins said that the attempt by Western secret services and radio voices at provoking unrest in Riga on August 23, this year, produced a distressing impression upon him.

So, the interests of the founder of the so-called Helsinki-86 group and the U.S. Congress have come into conflict. It is appropriate to recall that the U.S. lawmakers try to

take under their protection the group members most of whom are people with a criminal past and who were convicted in court several times.

For example, Edmund Circilis had served in the Nazi army, and was arrested in 1945 as a saboteur infiltrated into the territory of the USSR.

Janis Barkans was convicted three times for malicious hooliganism and anti-Soviet activity.

PRAVDA Notes Protests

PM171231 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Nov 87 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Deputies Adopt Decisions"]

[Text] Riga, 13 Nov—The health center which opened recently in the Latvian city of Valka is an example of the implementation of voters' mandates. The enhancement of the role played by those chosen by the people in the acceleration of socioeconomic transformations was the topic of discussion at today's session of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet. The draft plan and budget for next year were examined.

The deputies spoke of the need for the republic's collectives to make thorough preparations for the transition to full economic accountability [khozyaystvennyy raschet] and self-capitalization. Some 198 enterprises manufacturing over 60% of the republic's entire industrial output will start working in these conditions in Latvia from 1 January next year. They devoted much attention to questions concerning the implementation of socioeconomic programs.

B.K. Pugo, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the session's work.

All the participants in the republic's Supreme Soviet session expressed disapproval and indignation at a resolution on the so-called Latvian independence day passed by the U.S. Congress.

The floor was taken by Professor E. Lavendel, rector of the Polytechnical Institute. On behalf of seven deputies, he proposed that the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet examine and adopt a declaration voicing a categorical protest against the U.S. congressmen's action.

All the participants in the session unanimously backed the opinion of the seven deputies. Deputies followed one another on the rostrum, angrily condemning the transatlantic politicians' attempts to teach us how to lead our lives. Following a vote, the declaration became a document adopted by the republic's supreme organ of power and expressing the will of the people's legitimate and democratically elected representatives.

Academician A.A. Drizul, vice president of the Latvian Academy of Sciences, is one of the declaration's authors.

"The U.S. congressmen who initiated the resolution," he said, "cite my words that it is necessary to cleanse history of all sorts of distortions and deformities. In actual fact, though, they are acting contrary to this advice. They pretend to know nothing about the revolutionary events in Latvia in 1917 when, it is well known, the overwhelming majority of Latvia's population took the side of the Bolsheviks, Lenin's side. This and other facts must be known by the congressmen. History must be respected, rather than juggling with facts and encouraging anti-Soviet demonstrations by the republic's population." Declaration by the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet [subhead]

The U.S. Congress recently passed a resolution stressing that "the U.S. Government traditionally marks 18 November as Latvian Independence Day." The already familiar and false fabrications that Soviet power in Latvia is apparently illegal are now supplemented by recommendations that a personal representative of the U.S. President and Western press correspondents be sent to Latvia to observe events there on 18 November and inform the whole world.

We deputies of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet, elected by the Latvian people and expressing their will, resolutely protest ay such resolutions. We declare that this is a gross interference in a sovereign state's internal affairs and a serious breach of the UN Charter and the Helsinki Final Act and is contrary to universally recognized norms of international law. Such resolutions testify to the stubborn unwillingness of some people in the United States to accept established historical realities.

The history of the Latvian people's socialist development is inseparably linked with the victory of Great October and the establishment of Soviet power in the unoccupied part of Latvia in November 1917, which laid the foundations of the Latvian people's statehood. The December 1917 Congress of Soviets of Workers', Soldiers', and Landless Peasants' Deputies elected a new Iskolat [Executive Committee of Latvia's Soviet of Workers', Soldiers', and Landless Peasants' Deputies]—Latvia's first Soviet government headed by Fritsis Rozin—and granted the request by working people from Latgale to incorporate Daugavpils, Ludza, and Rezekne Districts in Latvia.

The establishment of Soviet power—genuine people's power—was backed by the mass of the working people and the Latvian riflemen. This was conclusively confirmed by the results of the Constituent Assembly elections in November 1917.

In January 1919, when the German occupation power collapsed, the Congress of United Latvia's Soviets of Workers, Landless Peasants, and Riflemen adopted the

constitution of the Latvian SSR and approved the government headed by Petr Stuchka. Article 1 of the Constitution said that united Latvia is a socialist Soviet republic comprising Kurzeme, Vidzeme, and Latgale. This was how the Latvian people gained for the first time statehood and sovereignty.

The beginning of a tragic page in our people's history was marked by the fact that, in early 1920, the united forces of foreign imperialism and counterrevolution succeeded in stifling the young Soviet republic on Latvian soil and imposing on the people 20 years of dominance by bourgeois dictatorship. The political tool for implementing this act of violence was the puppet government of K. Ulmanis formed on 18 November 1918, which lacking a base, authority, and support among the working people's masses and relied only on the Entente's military and financial support.

The Latvian people reaffirmed their historical choice in favor of socialism in 1940, when the dictatorship of K. Ulmanis was overthrown and Soviet power restored. Elections for deputies to the People's Sejm were held in Latvia 14-15 July of that year in an atmosphere of lofty political activeness and guarantees for free expression of the people's will. A majority of 97.8% of voters cast their votes for candidates of the working people's bloc. There was an equally unanimous request by the People's Sejm of Latvia, backed by the broad masses of working people, asking that Soviet Latvia be incorporated in the USSR. This nationwide demand is explained by the profound feeling of shared common destinies rooted in the centuries-old history of Latvia's economic and cultural ties with Russia.

It is up to the political conscience and sense of propriety of various U.S. congressmen and senators whether they still recognize the credentials of "bourgeois Latvia's diplomatic representatives" and deny recognition to the Latvian SSR which, despite the West's diplomatic rejection, not only remains alive but is also successfully developing within the fraternal family of Soviet peoples. Latvia's working people are now taking part in the revolutionary restructuring of all spheres of public life, of which democratization, glasnost, and the activation of creative thinking are vivid manifestations. Our answer to those who would like to take advantage of our glasnost for selfish antisocialist purposes is: We will not allow anyone to encroach on what we have gained during the long period of the existence of Soviet power in Latvia or what socialism has given to the Latvian people.

We would like to believe that common sense and new political thinking will gain the upper hand in the U.S. Congress, leading to the abandonment of familiar dismal resolutions on the "Baltic question" which has been finally and irreversibly resolved by history, and to the abandonment of interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states like the Latvian SSR. [end of declaration]

The Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Declaration adopted by the session was brought to the knowledge of all labor collectives in the republic on the same day.

"The congressmen's provocative action is disgraceful, I simply cannot think of another word," regulator Yanis Kamaruts said angrily at a rally held at the "Tranzistor" Plant. "Anyone interested in my republic's real history knows that the bourgeois government which was brought to power at that time on the bayonets of foreign interventionists did not express the working people's interests. We fully share the deputies' indignation."

Addressing a rally at the "Latviyas Stikls" Association, glassblower Yanis Daukste said:

"I am perfectly well aware of the difference between socialism and capitalism. Back in 1925 the six members of my family lived in a kitchen and slept on the floor. The owner collected a sizeable rent for that. Instead of money, our wages were paid in the form of a check which could be used only in his store. Now we are genuine masters of our own destinies. This is what I would say to the U.S. congressmen who are making such a hypocritical fuss about human rights and freedoms: 'Spare us your false concerns.'"

Rallies in support of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet's Declaration and against the U.S. congressmen's interference in the republic's internal affairs were held in many labor collectives.

China

Rogachev Assesses USSR-PRC Consultations

LD161533 Moscow World Service in English 0110 GMT 16 Nov 87

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted quoting the Soviet program announced in Vladivostok in 1986] Part of the Vladivostok program was a proposal to China to join efforts in normalizing relations. The proposal was made 16 months ago, what is the situation today? The 11th round of Soviet-Chinese political consultations was held in Beijing last month. The Soviet deputy foreign minister, Igor Rogachev, shares his impressions.

[Begin Rogachev recording in Russian fading into English translation] These consultations are a permanent, reliable, and efficient channel of communication between the two governments. They reflect the process of bringing the two nations closer together, and the desire of our two governments for neighborliness and the scrapping of those superficial factors that piled up during the 20-odd years of estrangement. We have a lot to do and we have to work hard, but I think there's every reason for regarding the future of Soviet-Chinese relations with optimism.

Our discussions also covered international issues, with special accent laid on the Asian-Pacific problems. We discussed regional conflicts, and specifically we exchanged views on the Indochina conflict around Kampuchea. With regard to this we appear to have serious differences with our Chinese colleagues. However, we had something in common as well. Both sides agreed that this problem and this conflict can now be settled only by political means. [end recording]

Political Consultative Council Session Opens

LD171504 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Beijing November 17 TASS—A regular session of the Bureau of the All-Chinese Committee of the People's Political Consultative Council of China has opened in Beijing, the *New China News Agency* (*Xinhua*) Reports. The council is a body of the United People's Democratic Front rallying various political parties and organizations of the country. Participant in the session are analyzing tasks facing the People's Political Consultative Council of China in the setting of resolutions of the recent 13th Congress of the Communist Party of China, as well as questions connected with the putting into practice of political guidelines worked out by the congress.

A report submitted to participants in the session said that as a result of four-year work criminal cases trumped up against members of the council in the past on the basis of false, erroneous and invented charges had been revised and corrected. The damage inflicted on those people by the illegal confiscation and repressions was compensated, *Xinhua* reports.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Cites Zhao on Reform

PM161341 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 7 Nov 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Zhao Ziyang Statement"]

[Text] Beijing, 6 Nov—Developing public production forces and overcoming poverty are the only way to reveal the advantages of socialism in China, Zhao Ziyang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, stated when he received Ethiopian Foreign Minister Berhanu Bayeh, who is in Beijing.

In the process of building socialism, the Chinese leader pointed out, it is necessary to proceed from China's specific realities and to bear in mind that it was a semifeudal and a semicolonial country with a low level of development of production forces and has bypassed the stage of capitalism.

The last 9 years have confirmed in practice that, by proceeding from the country's specific realities, China has secured positive results in socialist building.

Some people in the West are saying that the Chinese reform implies entails capitalism. This claim stems from a failure to understand China, to understand that our reform has as its only goal the consolidation and development of socialism. Other socialist states are also implementing reforms. They are practically all seeking the best means for them to combine the fundamental principles of Marxism with their own concrete realities, Zhao Ziyang stated.

PRC President Concludes Visit to France

LD132145 Moscow TASS in English 2126 GMT 13 Nov 87

[Text] Paris November 13 TASS—President of the PRC Li Xiannian today concluded his official visit to France. He held talks with French President Francois Mitterrand, Prime Minister Jacques Chirac and other French politicians on questions of expanding political and economic bilateral relations. The most important international problems were also discussed.

China and France signed a protocol under which France will be financing the construction of three industrial projects in the PRC, while China will buy from France products of the medical industry.

Touching upon domestic problems of the PRC Li Xiannian said in an interview to an *AFP* correspondent that he was satisfied with the results of the 13th Party Congress despite misunderstanding of some friends of China who believe that China intends to alter its political system and turn toward capitalism. "This is absolutely wrong", he said, and emphasized that China will be proceeding along the road of socialism.

Describing political reforms discussed in Beijing specifically the devision of powers between the party and the administration, which evoked heated debates at the congress, Li Xiannian said that this should strengthen, and not weaken, the leadership of the party. In the past party was tackling too many tasks and was approaching them in too concrete a way. "It is the administration that should have dealt with a number of problems undertakne by the party". He also said that advance of young party funcationaries is an important political reform.

India-PRC Talks on Southeast Asia Noted

LD171308 Moscow TASS in English 0750 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] New Delhi November 17 TASS—The existing problems in south east Asia should be tackled through peaceful means without pressure and interference from outside. This remark was made on Monday by India's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Natwar Singh and China's Deputy Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing during the latter's visit as head of the Chinese delegation at the eighth round of bilateral talks on border problems.

The local press reported that Natwar Singh and Liu Shuqing discussed the situation around Kampuchea. India confirmed the right of the Kampuchean people themselves to choose the form of government. The representatives of the two countries exchanged views on the prospects for the India-Sri Lanka agreement on ways for the peaceful settlement of the ethnic crisis in Sri Lanka and set out their views on the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation as an instrument for strengthening mutually beneficial ties between the states of the region.

PRC Development of Space Shuttle Reported
LD171201 Moscow TASS in English 0916 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Beijing November 17 TASS—China is developing its own space shuttle, that country's specialists in rocket production have told the *New China News Agency.*

The plans, they added, also included stationary space stations and systems to launch and land spaceships.

The production and use of the space shuttle, China's Ministry of the Space Industry said, was "already on the agenda".

China was capable of carrying through the programme, the ministry officials noted, as it possessed the necessary technology, researchers and designer engineers.

Thus, a series of "The Great March" rockets has been developed, but they have not yet been used for manned flights.

Khabarovsk, Heilongjiang Promote Cooperation
OW151231 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 1500 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Text] Chen Yuanzhi, director of the Heilongjiang Provincial Branch of the China-USSR Friendship Association, told a TASS reporter that there is a bright future for cooperation between Heilongjiang Province and Khabarovsk Kray. He headed a Heilongjiang amity delegation, which was currently visiting Khabarovsk.

While talking about the comprehensive program for developing productivity in Soviet Union's Far East up to the year of 2000, Chen Yuanzhi said: China also drew up a similar plan for developing its northeast area. We have common interests in the gigantic tasks of developing these areas. After joint investigation, we have decided to build on the Amur River a joint water control project. Besides, we have also decided to set up in China a Sino-Soviet pulp and paper mill and in Soviet Union's Far East a Soviet-Chinese thermos bottle plant.

Soviet Book Exhibition Opens in Beijing
OW142310 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 0600 GMT 12 Nov 87

[Text] A Soviet book exhibition opened in Beijing in celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. On display are about 1,400 books published in recent years about the reforms, scientific and technological achievements, and the literature and art of the people of various nationalities in the Soviet Union. Also on display are books in Chinese language published in the Soviet Union.

The books will be donated to China after the exhibition is over.

Northeast Asia

Rogachev: USSR Wants To Join GATT, PEC
OW161335 Tokyo KYODO in English 1256 GMT 16 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 16 *Kyodo*—The Soviet Union Monday expressed hope of participating in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and Pacific Economic Cooperation (PEC) in the first day of a two-day bilateral working-level meeting, a Foreign Ministry official said.

The official said Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev, who heads a Soviet delegation at the meeting, told Japan that his country is interested in joining the GATT, a worldwide group promoting free trade, and PEC, organized by Japan and other Pacific nations.

Japan's Deputy Foreign Minister Takakazu Kuriyama showed reluctance on the GATT issue on grounds that the group requires the enforcement of strict rights and obligations for its members and the Soviet Union will need to adjust its socialist economic system in line with the GATT rules if it wants to join the group.

Kuriyama said the PEC group will invite the Soviet Union as a guest at a meeting to be held in Osaka next May.

Rogachev welcomed the anticipated signing of an agreement to remove intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) between the Soviet Union and the U.S. and hoped for further reduction of other types of nuclear arms, the official said.

Rogachev said the Soviet Union will seek a 50-percent reduction in strategic arms and cuts in chemical and ordinary weapons in accordance with its proposal for a comprehensive security program and he sought Japan's understanding.

Kuriyama, however, called for action to guarantee its peace program.

Rogachev took a critical view of Japan's participation in the U.S. space-based Strategic Defense Initiative while Kuriyama expressed concern about increased Soviet military buildup in the Far East.

The second meeting on Tuesday will focus on bilateral matters, such as Japan's claim to the four Soviet-held northern islands and the recent exodus of Soviet employees from the Japanese Embassy in Moscow, the official said.

Further Reportage on USSR-Japan Talks

OW162112 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Asian-Pacific Region 1300 GMT 16 Nov 87

[Text] Soviet-Japanese political consultations began in Tokyo today. In a statement issued prior to the consultations, Rogachev, head of the Soviet delegation and deputy foreign minister of the Soviet Union, emphatically pointed out that Moscow attaches great importance to improving relations between the two sides. During the 2-day consultations, both sides will discuss the question of Soviet-Japanese relations from various angles.

Rogachev Meets With Japanese Foreign Minister

LD171335 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1211 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo, 17 Nov (TASS)—USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev, who is in Tokyo in connection with the Soviet-Japanese political consultations, had a meeting today with Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno.

The two sides stressed the particular importance of the visit by Mikhail Gorbachev to the United States and of the signing of a treaty for the elimination of medium and shorter-range missiles for reducing the nuclear danger and for weakening tension in the world. The Japanese foreign minister welcomed the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit meeting and expressed hope for its success. He stressed that the positive improvements in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States were a "remarkable event for all peoples, including for the Japanese people."

The Soviet side noted that the USSR's line with regard to Japan remains clear and consistent: We favor the establishment of genuinely good-neighborly relations which benefit the peoples of both countries, and the fullest use of the existing large potential for mutually beneficial cooperation.

Sosuke Uno stated the desire of the Japanese Government to develop relations with the USSR in various areas and to raise the level of the political dialogue. At the same time he repeated the position of the Japanese leadership on the so-called "territorial question."

The participants in the conversation expressed a united view on the importance and usefulness of the consultations that had taken place, and the expediency of their continuation.

USSR Ambassador to Japan Nikolay Solovyev and Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Takakadzu Kuriama were present at the meeting.

Trade Relations With Japan Discussed

OW150917 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 12 Nov 87

["Summary" of article analyzing trade and economic relations between the USSR and Japan by (Yuriy Skagarov) and (Vitaliy Shilicheko), members of the Institute of World Economy and International Relations, and published in issue No 5 of the journal PROBLEMS IN THE FAR EAST]

[Text] The Soviet Union and Japan have carried on trade and economic exchanges in accordance with proper treaties. The two countries have accumulated numerous [word indistinct] experiences in promoting the bilateral relations. Nevertheless, it should be pointed out that the two countries have encountered various difficulties since the start of the 1980's. Well then, what are the difficulties?

The trade between the two countries started to lose the steady tempo in development and the bilateral trade has become remarkably unbalanced. The scientific and technological exchanges have been scaled down and the prospect for economic cooperation in promoting the projects for developing natural resources in Siberia and the Far Eastern area has become dimmer than before. The progress in the the projects of developing the natural resources in this area has greatly influenced the development of the bilateral trade. Since the start of the 1980's, the two countries have failed to sign any treaties [words indistinct] as they did in the 1970's. Moreover, no justifiable credit loans were provided. This has certainly prevented Japan's import of machines and equipment, and it has also reduced the amount of the USSR's export of raw materials and other products from Sakhalin.

The artificial barriers created by the Japanese side have also given a negative influence to the tempo of developing trade between the two countries. It has become no secret any longer that in the early 1980's, the Japanese government and its organs started overall political [words indistinct] on its relations with the Soviet Union. The Japanese Government has imposed strict restrictions on the Export and Import Bank's credit loans to the Soviet Union. Disregarding reactions to the regulations of the Cocom, the Coordinating Committee for Export Control, obstacles were created to obstruct the contacts between Japanese business circles and the Soviet side. Due to all these actions taken by the Japanese side,

negotiations on a series of mutually beneficial contacts between the two countries have failed, and the reputation of Japanese enterprises has suffered.

Furthermore, as a result of a campaign concerning spy cases related to the Toshiba Machinery Co incident this year, relations between the Soviet Union and Japan have unexpectedly suffered serious damage, and the signs of positive changes were outrageously crushed.

Due to all the abnormal situations mentioned above, the amount of bilateral trade during the first half of this year registered a drop of over 30%. The trade relations have once again fallen into a dangerous situation in which the drop in trade continues.

What, then, are the prospects for the Soviet-Japanese trade and economic relations? The Soviet Union's principled approach toward the economic exchanges with foreign countries was clearly stated at the 27th CPSU Congress. The essence of this approach lies in the view that in this modern world, it is a great task for us to positively develop economic, scientific, and technological exchanges and to participate in the division of work in the international arena. The cooperation between enterprises may also depend on the measures taken to maintain and strengthen peace and good-neighborly relations between countries and also on measures for mutual cooperation in solving various problems concerning national economy. All these can be applied to our relations with Japan. There should no changes at all.

But while these are necessary as prerequisites to the development of relations of the two countries, they can be annulled by unfriendly actions in political fields and invalidated by various distortions and discriminatory measures. It is therefore considered preferable for smooth trade and economic relations between the Soviet Union and Japan that such actions and measures should be avoided.

As for the economic factors to promote the development of such relations, we can point out the need for the reorganization and qualitative improvement of the Soviet Union's exports to Japan, and the development of coastal trade.

There is also a need for economic cooperation that encompasses compensation trade in industries. We consider it appropriate for us to return to the latter half of 1970's and review the possibility of opening compensation trading on a moderate scale.

The Soviet Union and Japan can considerably expand exchange of tourist groups, which is a major factor in creating an atmosphere of mutual trust and good-neighborly relations. There are other areas that have not been fully probed for possible improvements. For instance, the Soviet Union can set up offices of its friendship organizations in Japan and vice versa. It is also of great significance to jointly explore new forms and new fields in promoting economic relations. It is possible for the Soviet Union to expand export of patents and technical licenses to Japan and then provide Japan with technical services in accordance with contracts. Another possibility is that we can promote scientific and technological cooperation that encompasses joint developments in such industries as general machinery, textile machinery, and auto manufacturing.

On 13 August this year, the Supreme Soviet Presidium passed a law concerning joint ventures between the Soviet Union and foreign companies or organizations and supervising organs, and with establishments of international business associations and international organizations in the Soviet Union, and also on various problems concerning their activities; this has opened up a new opportunity for promoting Soviet-Japanese relations.

In 1973, the Soviet Union made a proposal regarding projects to promote economic cooperation and there is no doubt that it is important to conclude a treaty on these projects between the two countries.

In reviewing past Soviet-Japanese trade and economic relations, we consider it imperative that the two countries start their relations anew based on the realities of the present.

In this concern, as General Secretary Gorbachev has emphasized, our two countries must maintain relations of practical mutual cooperation in a favorable atmosphere, while disregarding past troubles. We believe that the trade and economic exchanges will play an active role in creating and maintaining such a favorable atmosphere.

Soviet-Japanese Symposium on Radio Navigation

OW150801 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 14 Nov 87

[From "Soviet Far East News" Program]

[Excerpts] Vladivostok—A Soviet-Japanese symposium on operations and repair of radio equipment for navigation and detection has been held in the port city of Nakhodka in Maritime Province. These equipment are manufactured by the Furuno Company in Japan and exported to the Soviet Union by the Morikawa Shoji Trading Company. The ties between Soviet fishing boat crews and these companies have a history of nearly 20 years.

The symposium was held at the fishermen's wharf; present were not only those with interests in fishing in Maritime Province but also experts of the Sea of Azov, Black Sea, northern seas, and other Soviet waters. They came to Nakhodka to see the Japanese equipment.

Their high interests in them are absolutely reasonable. Equipment manufactured by Furuno and sold by Morikawa are recognized in various countries and many of them are used by our fishing boats operating in the Soviet Far Eastern region.

[Name indistinct], chief of the communications and radio navigation equipment section of the All-Union Fisheries Corporation in Vladivostok City, said:

[Begin recording, in Russian, fading into announcer-read Japanese translation] Furuno as a maker has endeavored to improve equipment it produces and is now in the forefront in this field. Our fishing fleets are always upgrading their equipment; presently, most of our fishing boats are largely equipped with Furuno products. They include [word indistinct] barometer inspection appratus, up-to-date [?ship location] detector, sonar fish school detector, and satellite radio navigation system. In particular, they are equipped with (?a number of) satellite radio receivers. By intercepting meteorological information from satellites, they have markedly expanded their sea probing capabilities and ability to go after schools of fish. This equipment is of great help in our determining the location of fish of major commercial value. Furuno is paying great attention to improving the quality of its products. It is striving to expand forums like this in order to convey knowledge about tuning and maintenance of equipment. For instance, Furuno experts showed in the symposium the satellite radio receiver and the undersea sonar detector and gave lectures and demonstrations on their operations and maintenance.[end recording]

That was a comment by Mr [name indistinct]. The exhibition hall was crowded with people who came to see the equipment. [passage omitted]

The symposium was held in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere and adopted decisions on ways and means to expand cooperation between experts of the two nations.

Zhao Meets with Japanese Party Leader

LD171610 Moscow TASS in English 1232 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo November 17 TASS—Zhao Ziyang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China has met with Takako Doi, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of Japan. Touching upon the Japanese-American "security treaty", Zhao Ziyang said that this problem should be resolved by the Japanese people themselves. At the same time, he pointed out that China did not agree in principle with the provisions under which one country had its military bases on territory of another country and deployed its troops there, a *Yomiuri* correspondent reported from Beijing.

The People's Republic of China is concerned over the fact that some people in Japan intend to turn that country into a military power relying on its economic potential, Zhao Ziyang said. He pointed out that Japan should resolve the problem of a student hostel in Kyodo recognized by the Japanese court as belonging to Taiwan, and should balance trade with the People's Republic of China. At the moment the balance is upset in favour of Japan.

U.S. Troops Reportedly Shoot at Japanese Taxi

OW140038 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1145 GMT 9 Nov 87

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] Washington has, on many occasions, with or without good reason, stated that Japan had become the most reliable and loyal strategic ally of the United States in the Far East. Lately, this theme is being discussed with particular frequency. Beginning on 1 November and until yesterday this type of talk was heard under the the accompaniment of shots fired during the Japanese-U.S. maneuvers in the Oita Prefecture on Kyushu Island. Some 3000 officers and men of the two countries took part in these games.

The maneuvers have been completed, but shots are still heard. This time on Okinawa, where the Marines, engaged in range practice at the U.S. Camp Schwab, opened fire at a passing taxi on a nearby road. This is how the strategic allies of Japan behave themselves. By a happy coincidence the Japanese driver was not hurt.

The citizens of Naha City, which is situated near the base, have addressed an outraged letter to the authorities. However, it is doubtful that this letter is likely to dampen the military zeal of Americans stationed in the region.

A disgusting act of vandalism took place, also on Okinawa. Unknown extremists destroyed a peace memorial in Yomitan. The memorial was erected in the last months of World War II on the site of the savage massacre committed by the Imperial Army command on their own people, the Japanese. When the war was finally lost the Japanese forced their soldiers to commit mass suicide under the pretext that all the Japanese must die rather than surrender.

IZVESTIYA Notes Pyongyang Exhibition

PM101701 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Nov 87 Morning Edition p 3

[Own correspondent V. Lukashin report: "Exhibition Opens"]

[Text] Pyongyang—A Soviet exhibition dedicated to the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was formally opened 4 November in the DPRK capital's biggest exhibition complex.

As many as 1,500 exhibits are on display in two pavilions and in the main atrium, covering a total area of more than 3,500 square meters, the exhibition demonstrates our country's achievements during the years of Soviet power.

The following took part in the opening ceremony: Yi Kun-mo, member of the Workers Party of Korea (WPK) Central Committee Politburo and premier of the DPRK Administration Council, and other officials; V.G. Klyuyev, USSR minister of light industry and chairman of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society Central Board; and N.M. Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador to the DPRK.

Woman To Run in ROK Presidential Elections
LD112020 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 11 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo November 11 TASS—South Korea's small Social Democratic Party has nominated Chong Suk-cha its presidential candidate for the general elections slated for December 16. She has become the first woman ever to run for president.

Five candidates have already announced their intention to take part in the upcoming presidential race.

The struggle is believed to be especially tough between retired General No Tae-u, a candidate for the South Korean ruling regime, and two opposition leaders, Kim Young-Sam and Kim Tae-Chung.

Electoral Campaign Begins in South Korea
LD161025 Moscow TASS in English 0943 GMT 16 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo November 16 TASS—TASS correspondent Vladimir Kuchko reports:

The beginning of an electoral campaign ahead of a presidential election in South Korea was officially anounced in Seoul today. On the same day of the next month, on December 16, South Korean citizens will go to polling stations to elect the head of state for the first time ever by means of a direct vote.

Five politicians have officially announced already their intention to run for presidency. No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the only candidate of the ruling regime, is one of them. Ex-General No Tae-u played a decisive part in a military coup and the coming to power of Chon Tu-Hwan. Relying on the support of financial and industrial circles, he is trying to draw to his side the electors, primarily in the rural areas, by putting forward economic projects and promising to render financial assistance to peasants and fishermen who make up 20 per cent of South Korea's population.

Kim Young-sam, leader of the Reunification Democratic Party which is the biggest oppopsition party of South Korea, as well as Kim Tae-chung, a prominent figure in the movement against military dictatorship and head of the Party of Peace and Democracy created recently by his supporters, are the main opponents of the candidate of the ruling regime. Both representatives of the opposition forces express the intention to put an end to the interverence of the top-rank military in politics, to effect a number of socio-economic reforms and to start investigation into the crimes of the Chon Tu-hwan regime, including the bloody suppression of an uprising of the population of Kwangju in May 1980, in case they came to office.

In the opinion of the South Korean public, a split in the ranks of opponents of the present administration which sometimes brings about clashes in provinces between supporters of the contending political groups significantly reduces the chances of the opposition to winning the election and removing the military from power.

BRIEFS

Gorbachev Report Published

Ulaanbaatar, 16 November, (TASS)—The MPR State Publishing House published as a separate pamphlet in Mongolian the report by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the joint festive session of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, devoted to the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution. The pamphlet was published with a mass circulation. [Text] *[Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1500 GMT 16 Nov 87 LD]*

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Philippines' Aquino Comments on U.S. Ties
LD090729 Moscow TASS in English 0716 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Text] Manila November 9 TASS—Philippine President Corazon Aquino said that she would brook no foreign interference in Philippine domestic affairs. Speaking on a weekly Sunday radio programme, she pointed out that the Philippines was a sovereign country, and not a single big power could dictate it its will.

Local analysts note that this statement was a response to growing criticism of the Aquino administration by her political enemies for being too submissive to the USA in questions of domestic policies. Corazon Aquino pointed out that relations of traditional friendship bound the Philippines and the USA. However, implementing contacts with Washington, the Philippine leadership takes into consideration above all its own national interests.

The president confirmed commitment to the course for combatting corruption, lawlessness and creation of conditions for pulling the country's economy out of the protracted crisis.

IZVESTIYA Reports 'Midway' in Philippines

PM161249 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Nov 87 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent I. Kovalev dispatch: "United States-Philippines—the 'Midway's Special Mission"]

[Text] Manila—The aircraft carrier *Midway* has arrived at the U.S. Subic Bay naval base in the Philippines contrary to any existing schedules for ordinary transit visits with a whole fleet of escort ships and a military contingent of 6,500 privates and officers.

The press here links its arrival with the sharp intensification of the Philippine Government's military campaign against the rebels and with Washington's displeasure that this campaign is nonetheless not being waged as effectively as it would like. The *Manila Bulletin* reports that people at the base think that the *Midway's* visit is a "very important special mission."

The *Philippine Daily Inquirer* for its part writes: "Air and assault landing maneuvers unprecedented in nature and scale are being conducted on Philippine territory at U.S. military bases to rehearse military operations specifically under Philippine geographical conditions. On this subject the Americans have told this newspaper's correspondent: 'U.S. actions in the Philippines are natural since this country is included in the U.S. sphere of interest in the Asian-Pacific region.'"

These actions are provoking growing alarm among Philippine public opinion: Is this a rehearsal for direct armed interference in Philippine internal affairs?

Three Gorbachev Anthologies Published in SRV

PM051145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading "Book Published"]

[Text] Hanoi, 4 Nov—Three anthologies of selected speeches and articles by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, have been published in Vietnamese by *Shi Tkhat* [name as published], the party publishing house, to mark the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

The first anthology, entitled *The Soviet Union's Peace Initiatives*, includes the Soviet leader's speeches and statements on the most acute international problems. The second book is entitled *Restructuring—an Urgent Revolutionary Cause*, and book three is called *Fundamental Restructuring of Economic Management*.

Commentary on ASEAN Remarks on Cambodia

BK130405 Moscow in Cambodian to Cambodia 1330 GMT 12 Nov 87

[Station political observer commentary: "Who Is Obstructing the Resolution to the Cambodian Problem?"]

[Text] We have been receiving reports from Bangkok about remarks by a number of ASEAN representatives regarding the Cambodian problem. Our political observer writes:

It is regrettable that these remarks do not help settle this problem but are aimed at setting an obstacle on the road toward reaching this settlement. These representatives have made a demand which runs counter to the national interest of the Cambodian people. Moreover, as mentioned during U.S. Under Secretary of State Armacost's press conference in Bangkok, they had called on Washington to pressure Hanoi, Phnom Penh, and even Moscow to make some concessions regarding the settlement of the Cambodian problem.

An important point in this matter is their demand for the immediate withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia. This demand was made together with a gross slander against Vietnam's foreign policy saying that it seems to pose a threat to the neighboring countries. Concerning this, they distorted the cause for Phnom Penh to request Hanoi's assistance in ensuring its security. But they have not uttered a word about tension along the Cambodian-Thai border where the Pol Pot bandits have carried on their terrorist acts with the assistance from outsiders.

In the current circumstances, it is not the right time to speak about withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers. It should be recalled that the two countries are solving this problem by taking into consideration the security of Cambodia and the strengthening of the Cambodian Army. As is known generally, the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops had been conducted five times already. Moreover, the two countries have officially announced that another batch of the Vietnamese Army volunteers will be withdrawn by the end of this November. Foreign observers have been invited to participate in the ceremony to send off the Vietnamese Army volunteers.

Has there been any threat by the Vietnamese troops as they claimed? If there has really been a threat from Vietnam, they would certainly been [words indistinct]. Meanwhile, for the past 8 years, Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos have always taken the lead to bring about good-neighborly relations and coexistence in Southeast Asia. The three Indo-Chinese countries' efforts have been fruitful.

The policy of national reconciliation announced recently by the Cambodian Government has been vigorously welcomed by people throughout the world. Within the framework of this policy, the Cambodian Government has proposed a dialogue of all conflicting Cambodian groups with the exception of Pol Pot and his close henchmen who are accused of massacring more than 3 million Cambodian people.

The agreement between Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, and Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to meet in December in Paris has also brought about optimistic hope. If this meeting is held, the two sides will be able to solve many conflicts, reach a reconciliation, and proceed toward normalizing the situation inside and around Cambodia.

We would like to emphasize once again that Samdech Sihanouk was offered a high position, that is, as head of state, deputy head of state, or prime minister. Having been incited by the outsiders, representatives of a number of ASEAN countries are making every effort to obstruct the various important agreements which will blaze a trail toward settling the Cambodian problem. It has been revealed that these representatives had held a secret meeting in Bangkok to realize their goal. Concerning this meeting, it was learned even beforehand that the participants would pessimistically view the coming meeting in Paris between Comrade Hun Sen and Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

IZVESTIYA Reports on Cambodian Economy

PM101035 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Nov 87 Morning Edition p 5

[Second and final part of Ye. Sevastyanov dispatch: "Cambodia: Paths of Reconciliation"]

[Excerpts] Phnom Penh-Moscow—The Buddhist holiday Prachumben, dedicated to the commemoration of the dead, is traditionally one of the most popular among the Kampuchean people. In present-day Kampuchea they regard this ceremony particularly highly since every family has someone who died in the terrible Pol Pot years. [passage omitted]

Now the city's population has already passed the 700,000 mark and it is living a full-blooded, noisy and, in the eyes of the foreigner, exotic life. Private enterprise is permitted. There are numerous stores, workshops, hairdressers, pharmacies and eating houses in the central streets of Phnom Penh. These are supplemented by markets where anything at all can be obtained—French perfumes and Hong Kong watches, Soviet washing powder and U.S. photographic film, Italian footwear, Singapore shirts, local fish and Chinese tea.

Certain goods end up here not entirely legally, as contraband, but their presence at the current stage is considered permissible. The young state is still not able to satisfy all the demands of the population, including medicine, clothing, certain food products, books and toiletries. Assets accumulated by entrepreneurs, particularly in the form of gold and precious stones (sapphires, rubies and others), for which Kampuchea has long been famous, pay for imports.

The private sector not only assists in overcoming the commodity shortage but also provides various groups in the population working in establishments and in state enterprises with the opportunity to make additional earnings. Everyone, both those who buy and those who sell, seems to be happy with the presence of markets. Moreover, the purchasers and the vendors remember the Pol Pot regime with equal hatred. The owner of a grocer's store on one of the central streets of Phnom Penh, who is Chinese by nationality, told, with tears in her eyes, how the Pol Pot supporters killed her parents and five sisters and brothers. "I pray to heaven that this fiend will not return!" she exclaims.

Markets apart, for a real improvement in Kampuchea's economy it is essential to make radical progress in the key sector of its economy—rice-growing—and also to create a modern infrastructure for the entire national economy and to develop industrial production. There remains quite a lot of work to be done for this.

Rainfall has been scanty this year. The rainy season is already coming to an end but it has fallen far short of the moisture norm so necessary to the rice paddies. As a result, by the end of September less than 40% of the target for transplanting rice had been fulfilled. Hard times await the country, the Kampuchean leaders warn, and are taking measures in good time to import rice from abroad. Otherwise there will be hunger. Drought hits agricultural production so painfully owing to the lack of irrigation systems in the fields. The development of rice-growing is also being hampered because of the low level of mechanization: In many regions to this day wooden plows are in use, which differ little from their forerunners created in the 9th century. Of the fertilizers, basically only manure is known to the peasant, and that is in short supply. In some places the Kampuchean rice producers are experimenting with high-yield strains of the crops and are resorting to the services of modern technology, but the level of the rice yield per hectare almost everywhere remains comparatively low—from 1 to 2 tonnes.

The life of the peasants, and they make up 90% of the PRK population, could not be called easy. Asked about their diet, the inhabitants of one village in the vicinity of Phnom Penh reply that they eat mainly rice and fish. They wash it down with a herbal brew, and they eat fruit and vegetables, which the tropical climate generously bestows on them.

The peasants are united in working mutual aid groups of three types, differing from each other according to the degree to which the producers are formed into cooperatives and the collectivization of production means. The

policy of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] is built so as not to artificially accelerate the cooperative movement, to give the peasants the opportunity for individual forms of labor and the sale of surplus output at private markets.

In practice, however, the existing rules are not always observed, particularly in hard years like the present one when the state is very short of rice. Other difficulties are also arising. Thus, in exchange for grain the peasants would like to receive various commodities, but sometimes their demands cannot be satisfied. Some of the rice, instead of being sent to the state granaries, falls into the hands of the Pol Pot supporters and their partners. Plan deliveries are being disrupted because of the absence of highways, a shortage of storehouses, and the lack of transport.

But Kampuchean agriculture does have reserves—these are the ancient traditions of the art of rice growing and the existence of a significant reserve of virgin and fallow land—less than half of the land suitable for utilization is being worked. Through increased yield and the growth of labor productivity, Kampuchean economists believe that by 1990 the gross yield could be brought up to 3 million tonnes and thus not only would the country be self-sufficient in rice but it could also resume its export.

Much remains to be done in the Kampuchean cities too. The women's smart clothes and rich ornaments, the Japanese motorcycles and the Mercedes on the streets, the varied commodities in the private sector—the many problems are not obscured by all this. As Kampuchea's Health Minister Yit Kim Seng says, they have still not been able to curb epidemics of malaria, hepatitis, typhus, and fever. The growth of Phnom Penh's population together with the shortage of medicines and medical establishments is contributing to the further spread of these most serious illnesses. The housing question is serious—many citizens live in barrack-type buildings and, moreover, in conditions of great overcrowding. The national economy is suffering from a shortage of electricity, petroleum products, raw materials, equipment, and spare parts. The country is experiencing a shortage of labor and administrative cadres. [passage omitted]

On the whole, industry still occupies a very minor place in the Kampuchean economy. There are only about 70 enterprises operating in the country and in addition to them crafts workshops. The basic production capacities are concentrated in Phnom Penh and adjacent regions. In a number of provinces industry is entirely absent.

"The situation," leading officials in the ministry of industry explain, "has forced us to order people to do things, indeed we did not know other methods." Now Kampuchea is closely following the restructuring of the national economy in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and is ready to copy everything useful which corresponds to current Kampuchean conditions.

The Soviet Union is giving Kampuchea assistance in the training of party and economic and military cadres, engineering and technical personnel, and skilled workers. Many commodities essential to the republic are coming to Kampuchea from the Soviet Union, many national economic facilities are being restored and constructed with our assistance, and many Soviet specialists are working successfully in the country.

At the same time our assistance is not sufficiently effective in all instances and ministries and departments are committing some blunders. The restructuring which is being implemented in the Soviet Union's economic and social sphere must create conditions for such shortcomings to be eliminated.

However difficult it is for the Kampuchean people at the present stage, one would like to believe that, with support from their friends, they will in the end get the opportunity to live and work under conditions of peace, stability, and national unity.

Near East & South Asia

Comparison of Gorbachev's Message to India

Moscow *Pravda* in Russian on 17 November carries in its Second Edition on page 1 a TASS report on the Gorbachev message to an Indian Magazine on the occasion of the USSR Festival in India. The *Pravda* report, under the headline "Soviet Leader's Message", has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 16 November Soviet Union *Daily Report*, page 23, and reveals the following variation:

Page 24, column one, paragraph two, last sentence reads: ...of their future and that of their children.

The October Revolution's unflagging political and moral impetus lives on and is being realized in the processes of restructuring and the all-around renewal of Soviet society under way in our country. The chief purpose of restructuring is democratization and the people's real involvement in resolving all public affairs. Its social atmosphere is glasnost, openness, and humanity. Its aim is to realize in full the ideals and advantages of the socialist system. This is Soviet society's response, made through suffering, to the historic challenge of the time.

Our foreign policy is inseparably linked with the tasks of restructuring. Today, when all mankind has encountered problems of unprecedented profundity and seriousness, and when it is squarely faced with the question—will it survive and will people have a tomorrow?—international relations also need restructuring and profound democratization. They must be restructured so as to ensure the preservation of the human race. They must be imbued with respect for the distinctiveness and the

sovereign right of every people to make its political and social choice. Enmity and confrontation must be replaced by equitable and mutually advantageous peaceful cooperation and trust.

In short, the contemporary world vitally needs new political thinking... (rewording, picking up at paragraph five, sentence one)

Shevardnadze Talks With DRA Foreign Minister
PM181025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Nov 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ministers' Meeting"]

[Text] E.A. Shevardnadze, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of foreign affairs, met 17 November with 'A. Wakil, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and DRA minister of foreign affairs, who made a brief stopover in Moscow en route for Kabul.

During the conversation E.A. Shevardnadze informed 'A. Wakil about how the celebrations to mark the 70th anniversary of Great October took place. Stress was placed on the special significance of the report by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the ceremonial session in the Kremlin as a concentrated dialectical analysis of the path traveled by the Soviet state, the tasks facing it in the sphere of foreign and domestic policy, and the importance and topicality of the report's view of the problem of creating an all-embracing system of international security in conditions of disarmament.

An exchange of opinions took place on a wide range of questions of the world situation. The ministers noted the need to focus the efforts of the international community on resolving cardinal problems of our time and ensuring the peaceful development of all states and the effective functioning for these purposes of international mechanisms, primarily the United Nations.

The situation which is emerging in Afghanistan in the course of implementing the policy of national reconciliation, questions of achieving a political settlement around this country, and the prospect of completing the Afghan-Pakistani talks in Geneva were discussed thoroughly.

The Soviet side confirmed its invariable resolute support for the Afghan leadership in its efforts to achieve national harmony and end the bloodshed on Afghan soil both in domestic and also in foreign policy.

The meeting took place in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

Gerasimov: Withdrawal From DRA Conditional
LD171428 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] The Soviet Union gives full support to the policy of reconciliation in Afghanistan, pursued by the country's leadership, said Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov at the Press Club in Munich in West Germany. The Soviet Union, he noted, is willing to withdraw its limited military contingent stationed in Afghanistan at the request of the country's government. The withdrawal, Gennadiy Gerasimov said, can be effectuated within 7-12 months. What's required for this is a total end to outside interference in the affairs of Afghanistan and guarantees that such interference will not be resumed.

Admiral Chernavin Returns From Syria 14 Nov
PM171421 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Nov 87 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Return To Moscow"]

[Text] Fleet Admiral V.N. Chernavin, commander in chief of the Navy and USSR deputy defense minister, who was in the Syrian Arab Republic [SAR] on an official visit, returned to Moscow 14 November.

Fleet Admiral V.N. Chernavin was met at the airport by Army General Ye. F. Ivanovskiy, commander in chief of the Ground Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, admirals, and officers.

The welcoming party included Division General M.H. al-Qassabin, acting military attache at the SAR Embassy in Moscow.

Supreme Soviet Greets Jordan's King Husayn
JN162026 Amman Television Service in English 2000 GMT 16 Nov 87

[Excerpt] His majesty the king today received more telegrams from Arab and foreign leaders congratulating him on his birthday. A telegram from the Supreme Soviet said that the Soviet leadership is looking forward to a further development of friendly relations between the two countries in the interest of their two peoples and the cause of peace in the Middle East. [passage omitted]

Libyan Official, M. Kapitsa Confer in Moscow
LD172234 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] This morning in Moscow the brother assistant secretary of the General People's Congress conferred with Mikhail Kapitsa, chairman of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries. The meeting included studying aspects of bilateral cooperation and the means for developing it, as well as an exchange of view about numerous issues.

The brother assistant secretary also conferred with the Secretary general of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace.

Briefs

DRA Power Line Installed

A new power transmission line was installed across the Pamir Mountains and the Pyandzh River into Afghanistan. Electricity was brought to Qal'eh-ye Panjeh, a district in Badakhshan, for the first time in history. The electrification of Afghan villages will be actively continued. The work is being carried out free of charge within the framework of technical assistance to Afghanistan. It is the second power transmission line to be run into the neighboring country. [Text] *[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 16 Nov 87 LD]*

East Europe

Ryzhkov, Strougal Luncheon 16 Nov Speeches

PM171517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Nov 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Soviet-Czechoslovak Talks"]

[Excerpts] On 16 November in the Kremlin talks were held between N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and L. Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Government, who is in the USSR on a working visit. [passage omitted]

A luncheon was given in the Kremlin on the USSR Government's behalf in honor of the guest.

With L. Strougal were the officials accompanying him on his trip.

N.I. Ryzhkov, CPSU Central Committee Secretary V. A. Medvedev, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR ministers, USSR state committee chairmen, and other officials were present.

N.I. Ryzhkov delivered a speech.

Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov's Speech [subhead]

On behalf of the Soviet leadership, he said, I cordially greet you, Comrade Strougal, and all the Czechoslovak comrades present here.

Your visit to the Soviet Union has the nature of a businesslike working meeting, but it is taking place in the same atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding characteristic of our relations, because they are founded on common goals and on the principled unity of views on urgent questions of our countries' internal life and on questions of international development.

The restructuring process in the Soviet Union and the CPCZ policy of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and of democratization are creating still more favorable conditions for the further deepening of ties between our fraternal countries in very different spheres. This is our common conclusion today, our joint assessment. It resounded with special force in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's report at the celebrations for Great October's 70th anniversary. It was stated in Comrade Gustav Husak's speech and in his talks with the CPSU Central Committee general secretary.

This gladdens and inspires us. The CPSU's and the CPCZ's formulation of new tasks that accord with the requirements of the socialist society's development at its present crucial stage is convincing proof of socialism's vital force, of the strength of Marxist-Leninist teaching.

Soviet and Czechoslovak Communists and the communist and workers parties of the other socialist countries have behind them great experience of state and economic building. Today we readily exchange this experience, reinterpret anew a great deal, and draw the necessary lessons in order to advance confidently, revealing in full the potential and advantages of socialism.

The tasks facing Soviet society are complex and multifaceted. Right now the times demand of us bold questing, comprehensively substantiated decisions, and energetic actions. This means that we must persistently learn how to think and act in the new way, rejecting everything that fetters independence and initiative. I would like particularly to emphasize in this connection that the active support for Soviet restructuring on the part of our friends in the fraternal countries, the CPCZ leadership, and Czechoslovakia's working people is very important to us.

We are profoundly satisfied that the talks ended took place in a spirit of complete mutual understanding and sincere interest in each other's successes and affairs. The exchange of opinions and the accords recorded in the protocol confirm our common desire to seek to raise the two countries' national economies to a qualitatively new level and deepen our economic, scientific, and technical cooperation.

It goes without saying that the tasks facing us can be resolved only on the basis of further developing and deepening our countries' cooperation in implementing the policy of socialist economic integration in the spirit of the decisions of the 43d (Extraordinary) Sitting of the CEMA Session. I think that the opinion which you, Comrade Strougal, expressed on the need to make a strategic turn in the development of the Czechoslovak economy so as to turn it into an important specialized

center of scientific and technical development within the framework of the international division of labor accords with the interests of the entire socialist community.

We value the unanimity and the profound mutual understanding which have taken shape between us and fraternal Czechoslovakia in international affairs. Of course, the world situation remains complex. However, it cannot fail to be seen that reassuring aspects have also appeared.

We stand on the threshold of a possible shift in resolving the key problems of the present: reducing and eliminating entire classes of nuclear weapons and lowering the level of strategic confrontation as a whole. Our military-political alliance has made many proposals that open up paths to the reduction of conventional arms and armed forces too, and we rate highly the CSSR's efforts aimed at realizing the joint proposals with the GDR on creating in Europe a nuclear-free corridor and a chemical weapons-free zone.

Next February the Czechoslovak people will celebrate the 40th anniversary of the victory over reaction and the transition to building socialism. Over the past decades your country has achieved impressive successes in its development under the CPCZ' leadership. Loyalty to socialist internationalism and concern for the common interests of the entire fraternal community have been a reliable reference point on this path. This is the immutable course of the CPCZ and its Central Committee.

Allow me to wish you and all CSSR working people further successes in fulfilling the 17th CPCZ Congress decisions on accelerating socioeconomic development and democratizing the country's social life.

May the unbreakable friendship and fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia strengthen and develop!

L. Strougal delivered a reply speech.

Comrade L. Strougal's Speech [subhead]

We have come to Moscow, capital of the first socialist country, he said, at a time when the whole world is remembering the crucial significance of October in the history of our century.

We make a deep bow to the memory of your fathers and mothers who raised the red banner of the victorious proletarian Revolution and managed to defend it.

October's ideas and experience have enriched to a decisive degree the theory and practice of our socialist movement, which determines the main direction of the revolutionary changes to our civilization. This is why, for 7 decades now, socialism has been synonymous with social justice, free labor, the peoples' happiness and good, and the humanist ideal of lofty moral principles unparalleled in history. Soviet Communists and the entire Soviet people, true to Lenin's behests, have set themselves the goal of realizing them in full and building the magnificent edifice of the best society that human reason could devise.

For the sake of this it was worth living every day over the past 7 decades. And it is all the more worthwhile participating in the revolutionary restructuring designed to put these ideals into practice most consistently.

We have brought you, dear Soviet comrades, the feelings of respect and admiration of socialist Czechoslovakia's peoples, who will never forget that they are obliged to the Land of the Soviets for their liberation from the most terrible occupation and oppression in their long history. At the same time, we have also brought greetings from all who value the cause of Soviet restructuring, democratization, and glasnost. We want to follow this example, enriching it with the experience of 40 years of building socialism in our country. Accept also greetings from the CPCZ Central Committee; Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic; and the CSSR Government.

Our motherland entered upon a particularly important period after the 17th CPCZ Congress. We want to achieve the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development and thus make society confident of raising living standards and of the possibility of more fully realizing the spiritual meaning of man's existence. We are at the initial stage in the restructuring of society, and we want to involve in it every citizen who values his motherland, the cause of socialism, the bold aims of socioeconomic development, the full development of democracy, and open politics. We know that in this we must take account of the people's aspirations, their just demands, and their inalienable rights and, at the same time, avoid the mistakes that we made on our path after February 1948. We will therefore weigh every step forward on the scales of felicitous and bitter experience. At the same time we must not waver or postpone decisions, we must implement the measures which have been thought through.

For many years now the Soviet Union has played an indispensable role in the plans of our development, not only as the model for revolutionary initiatives but also as a faithful ally and our strategic partner in trade, scientific, technical, and industrial cooperation. We value highly the experience accumulated over many years, the solidarity of partners, and, in particular, the long-term nature of our mutual ties. They constitute one of the foundations of our economy.

I could undoubtedly enumerate examples of the mutually advantageous and incontestably profitable nature of our ties. I wish to dwell only on the future of these ties, on their volume, dynamics, and structure, which we want to coordinate with the plans for economic reform in our countries. We are well aware that in the future we

will no longer be satisfied with what we had hitherto, that we must not stop halfway and disregard questions of technical development and the introduction of new forms of cooperation.

We have come to Moscow to speak frankly about what we have achieved, but, above all, about our tasks for the future, about what awaits us and what we cannot escape. We are laying the foundations of a new strategy of relations. We are faced with a whole series of problems of economic cooperation which have not yet been resolved. We know that we must not act in the old way. We must quickly learn how to act in the new way and to the point in the process of restructuring economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. Here I wish to assure you that we are vitally interested in further developing, enriching, and dynamizing all forms of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation and in giving preference to everything modern that is offered us, including industrial and agricultural joint enterprise.

With all our being we are conscious of the new nature of the age in which we live. Czechoslovakia and our peoples have accumulated 1,000 years of experience of the struggle for identity, for independence, and sometimes in wars simply for survival. Therefore we profoundly feel the need for peace, mutual respect, and good-neighborliness on an all-European and a world scale. The new thinking in international relations is also our thinking. We entirely agree with the words of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, about the chief "lesson of today, when the whole world is faced with the need to ensure safety in nuclear power generation and overcome the ecological danger. These are all real and sinister phenomena which demand that we not only be aware of them but also seek ways to resolve them in practice."

Our party's Central Committee, the government, and our entire people are, therefore, resolute supporters of all the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and our political and defensive alliance—the Warsaw Pact—and of all steps that prefer negotiations to confrontation, disarmament to armament, and cooperation to enmity. We have no option but to begin the era of eliminating mass destruction weapons and then conventional arms too. Therefore the Soviet people's mandate, which M.S. Gorbachev will take to Washington next month, will also be the Czechoslovak people's mandate. He will conduct the talks also on our behalf and in our interests.

We are profoundly confident that the European home, which has not known war for more than 40 years, will forever be the home of happy, prosperous, and selflessly cooperating peoples, and that already in the next millennium our sky-blue planet will rid itself of needless arms and will prefer strength of spirit, ideas, tolerance, and justice to military strength.

Our frank and friendly working meeting has shown the paths on which we will advance in the sphere of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. In conclusion L. Strougal proposed a toast to cooperation between the fraternal partie—the CPSU and the CPCZ—to successes in cooperation between the two countries' peoples, to restructuring, democratization, and acceleration, and to peace throughout the world.

Comrades N.I. Ryzhkov's and L. Strougal's speeches were listened to with attention and greeted with applause.

The luncheon took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Further on Vorotnikov, Delegation CSSR Visit

PM171425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meetings in Slovakia"]

[Text] Bratislava, 14 Nov—The visit to Czechoslovakia by an RSFSR delegation headed by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, is continuing. The visit is taking place in connection with the Soviet Union festival which is being held in the CSSR using the RSFSR as its theme.

V.I. Vorotnikov had a meeting at the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee today with Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee; Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Slovak Government; and other leaders of the Republic. During the comradely conversation there was an exchange of experience gained in implementing the tasks posed by the 17th CPCZ Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress. Special attention was paid to the party organizations' tasks in the conditions of restructuring the economic mechanism and accelerating socioeconomic development in the two countries. The further expansion and deepening of cooperation and the establishment of direct ties in the sphere of science, industry, and agriculture were emphasized. It was noted that the USSR festival in the CSSR will help to further enrich contacts and enable the reciprocal supply of information on political, economic, and cultural questions to be broadened. V.P. Lomakin, USSR ambassador to the CSSR, took part in the meeting.

On the same day V.I. Vorotnikov laid a wreath at the monument to the Soviet liberators on Slavin Hill. Wreaths were also laid at the monument to the Slovak National Uprising. The delegation members honored the heroes' memory with a minute's silence.

The RSFSR delegation visited the Progres agricultural cooperative in the Trnava region. This farm's workers have obtained an average of 73 quintals of wheat, 65.9 quintals of barley, and 75.5 quintals of grain corn per hectare this year. The average milk yield per cow is 5,256 liters. The cooperative has achieved a profitability level of 11.62%. Emil Sedlak, the cooperative's chairman, described to the Soviet guests the fruitful cooperation which the farm has with kolkhozes in Saratov Oblast. This year the Pobeda and Lenin kolkhozes sowed 1,000 hectares of corn using Czechoslovak techniques. The average grain yield was 88.2 quintals per hectare on the Lenin kolkhoz and 56.8 quintals per hectare on the Pobeda kolkhoz. The guests were shown a range of modern equipment for cultivating corn for grain and visited a plant where grain corn seed stock is produced.

In the afternoon the Soviet delegation visited the Tesla enterprise in Piestany. Ivan Osvald, the plant's director, familiarized the guests with the production of integrated circuits, microprocessors, and other microelectronics equipment.

CSSR's Vajnar Attends Soviet Militia Rally

AU171545 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Nov 87 p 7

[CTK report in the "24 Hours Abroad" column]

[Text] A gala rally marking the 70th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet militia was held in Moscow on Friday [13 November]. The rally was attended, among others, by a Czechoslovak delegation headed by V. Vajnar, CSSR minister of interior.

MSZMP's Nemeth on Soviet, Hungarian Reforms

PM171115 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 7 Nov 87 Second Edition p 5

[Unattributed interview with Karoly Nemeth, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Hungarian Presidential Council, under the "Our Interviews" rubric: "Reliable Guideline"; date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] We fully support the process of transformations that has been launched in the Soviet Union, Karoly Nemeth, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Hungarian Presidential Council, and member of the Hungarian party and state delegation visiting Moscow, said in reply to questions from *Sovetskaya Rossiya*. Restructuring serves the interests not only of the Soviet people but also of our entire community, including Hungary, and, in a broader sense, all mankind.

By their deeds the CPSU and all the Soviet people are now developing the revolutionary legacy of the October Revolution. This is the guarantee of the acceleration of social processes, intensive economic development, and scientific and technical progress. At the same time democracy is being deepened, and that is a decisive step toward attaining socialist self-management.

Our fraternal parties regard restructuring as their common task. We see our Soviet comrades' realistic, critical, and creative style of thinking as the practical embodiment of Leninist policy and the Leninist style of work. The firmness with which Soviet Communists oppose views and positions alien to socialism is also an example for us.

The Hungarian people have reached a stage of socialist building where the precise definition of tasks is particularly vital in order to move forward effectively. At such a time it is exceptionally important to assess realistically the path that has been traveled. The party-minded, bold, and critical analysis of your country's 70 years of development contained in M.S. Gorbachev's report will give us tremendous help in that respect.

Answers have been given to many questions concerning important moments in Soviet history which have aroused dispute to this day. The propositions contained in the report by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee strengthened our conviction that the policy of restructuring and glasnost is irreversible.

The realistic approach to the main questions of the contemporary international situation and the new political thinking offer all mankind an opportunity to get its bearings in our complex world, to pool efforts, and to respond to the challenge which threatens its future.

[Question] Close cooperation is an important and necessary condition for the socialist countries' successful progress. What reserves do you see here? What must be done to make use of them?

[Nemeth] I am sure that the further strengthening of cooperation is one of the decisive factors of socioeconomic development for each of our countries. We need to renew its entire structure and ensure the multifaceted development of trade, financial, scientific, technical, and foreign economic ties. Favorable conditions for that are being created by our countries' work aimed at switching to an intensive path of development and by the search—in accordance with our conditions and traditions—for answers to the questions thrown up by life. The renewal of the Soviet economy is of special significance in this historic process. It is very important that mutually beneficial direct production ties are established in the CEMA countries. The qualitatively higher level of cooperation is reflected, for instance, by the recently signed agreement on joint Soviet-Hungarian enterprises and direct ties between enterprises.

[Question] What is the characteristic feature of Hungary's present-day economic policy goals?

[Nemeth] By the middle of this year the MSZMP Central Committee had completed the critical analysis of our economic situation and our work. The fall session of the State Assembly adopted a government program outlining the main tasks of the years immediately ahead. It is our resolute intention to rapidly accelerate the process of socioeconomic reforms and to make progress along the path of developing democracy.

The reason for most of today's problems is that we are slow to adapt to the harsher conditions obtaining in the world economy. We often squander our material and intellectual resources. We are lagging behind in important areas of technical development. Our words speak louder than our actions when it comes to ending loss-making production, ensuring effective employment, establishing differentiated remuneration based on labor input, and achieving fairer distribution.

Now it is necessary to stabilize the economy. It is necessary to begin with forward-looking structural changes. A balance must be created between production and consumption so as to raise living standards in the future, and more rational use must be made of resources. I would emphasize that we consider the social welfare of working people to be a paramount social task. The work of enterprises, cooperatives, and institutions must be directed in accordance with international conditions.

Our party's activity in all these spheres requires a higher standard of leadership, independent thinking, the ability to make appropriate and productive use of foreign experience, and modest conduct by leaders. We want greater democracy and we are striving for greater openness. People must use their civil rights, take part in social affairs, and monitor their state. This is the most important guarantee of our development.

Justice Minister Kravtsov Visits Poland

PM181159 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Nov 87 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Nov—B. V. Kravtsov, USSR justice minister, was in Poland 10-14 November on an official visit.

He was received by PZPR Central Committee Politburo Members Z. Messner, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers; J. Baryla, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; and K. Barcikowski, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of State.

Talks were held between B.V. Kravtsov and L. Domeradzki, Polish justice minister, during which they discussed questions of cooperation between the two ministries regarding improving legislation, primarily in the context of the sociopolitical and economic changes taking place in both countries. They exchanged opinions and experience on the fulfillment of legal tasks in the light of the 27th CPSU Congress and 10th PZPR Congress decisions.

Ceausescu, Ethiopia's Mengistu Hold Talks

LD181140 Moscow TASS in English 0628 GMT 18 Nov 87

[Text] Bucharest November 17 TASS—Romania and Ethiopia welcome the Soviet-U.S. agreement in principle to eliminate intermediate- and shorter-range missiles. The signing of a treaty to this effect would be an historic event and the first practical step toward full elimination of nuclear weapons in Europe and throughout the world, the leaders of the two countries said here today.

Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and Romania's president, is holding talks with Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, who is staying here on an official friendly visit.

When discussing topical international issues, the sides voiced their support for the just struggle being waged by the Namibian people against the South African racists.

They also declared for the establishment of durable peace in the Middle East and cessation of the Iran-Iraq conflict.

The two leaders pointed out the importance of establishing a new international economic order and bridging the gap between developed and developing countries.

The talks outlined prospects for broader bilateral ties in the political and economic fields, in culture and education.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Mengistu Haile Mariam emphasised the need for wider coordination between the two countries in the manufacture of various goods and for growth in mutual trade on the basis of long-term agreements.

Briefs

Friendship Order Awarded

Moscow, 16 Nov (TASS)—The German-Soviet Friendship Society of West Berlin has been awarded the Soviet Order of Friendship of the Peoples. A decree issued by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet states that the award has been bestowed on the society for its vigorous activities to reinforce friendship and cooperation between the West Berlin and Soviet peoples. [Text] *[Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1104 GMT 16 Nov 87 LD]*

West Europe

Kamentsev Holds Talks With Danish Premier

LD131248 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 12 Nov 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Today saw the end of the official visit to Denmark by Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

[Begin recording] [Correspondent K. Mazheyka] Copenhagen has been developing a trade center for a very long time. Its name alone means "Merchants' Harbor." In Copenhagen are also located the headquarters of major national firms, the bank offices, and the Danish Chamber of Commerce, which was visited by our delegation.

There was a concrete discussion of how to make the fastest and most efficient use of new and more promising forms of business cooperation, and to raise the level of technological exchange, specifically, in the field of medicine and health care. In this connection, the Soviet visitors found it useful to learn more about the activities of Novo Industri, one of the world's leading pharmaceutical firms. Its products—insulin, antibiotics, enzymes, and a wide range of effective pharmaceuticals—have a good reputation and are exported to our country.

During the visit, a meeting took place between Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Ellemann-Jensen, Denmark's minister of foreign affairs. Intergovernmental agreements on cooperation in the use of nuclear power and also on shipbuilding and navigation were signed this afternoon.

[Mazheyka] Vladimir Mikhaylovich, what is the significance of the documents that have just been signed?

[Kamentsev] Well, I think the significance is very great. After all, the point is that the cooperation between our countries—between Denmark and the Soviet Union—has been going on for dozens of years; and the trade volume during the 40 years since the war has increased 20 fold; but even so, it is small, very small. It is less than 1% of our trade turnover, and less than 1% of Denmark's trade turnover. There were various reasons for this, connected with price changes in the world markets. But we are now working together to broaden the structure of exports and of imports too, moving away from just traditional trade and becoming involved in cooperative porduction and the creation of joint enterprises. [end recording]

Today, Comrade Kamentsev was received by Schlueter, prime minister of Denmark. They discussed the state of and prospects for the development of the international situation in the light of the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit in Washington. Considerable attention was devoted to examining the proposals for radically lessening military confrontation and developing cooperation in the north, in the Arctic, put forward by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in Murmansk.

Swedish Premier Carlsson Receives Murakhovskiy

PM181149 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Nov 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS Report:"Many Opportunities Ahead"]

[Text] Stockholm, 17 Nov (TASS)—Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson today received Vsevolod Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and charman of the USSR Gosagroprom, who is here at the invitation of the Swedish Government.

During the conversation, main attention was devoted to the state of trade and economic and scientific-technical cooperation. It was noted that there are many opportunities for their further development, particularly in the agro-industrial production sector.

In this respect, the signing of Soviet-Swedish agreements on deepening bilateral links in the sphere of agriculture, agrarian science, and the processing industry during the Soviet delegation's visit will be of great significance. The prime minister emphasized that these agreements are in the spirit of the talks held in Moscow with Mikhail Gorbachev and Nikolay Ryzhkov during his visit in April last year. The documents establish a fine foundation for the future and are mutually beneficial in nature.

The sides expressed their determination to promote in every way practical implementation of the tasks ahead as positive factors in consolidating friendly relations between the USSR and Sweden.

The prime minister welcomed the forthcoming meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan and emphasized the historic significance of the signing of a Soviet-U.S. Agreement on elimination of medium- and shorter-range nuclear missile weapons. The new summit meeting and the act of signing must become a turning point on the path to a nuclear-free world.

The head of the Swedish Government spoke positively about the constructive initiatives put forward by the Soviet Leader in Murmansk on reducing military confrontation in northern Europe, limiting naval activity here, and developing international cooperation for studying and developing resources of the north and protecting the environment.

Ingvar Carlsson was interested in the progress of restructuring in the USSR, the processes of democratization and glasnost, the state of affairs in the Soviet agrarian sector, and the economy.

The prime minister expressed his gratitude to the Soviet leadership for the high assessment of the universally known services of Olog Palme which had been expressed in many actions, including the naming of a Moscow street after him.

The conviction was expressed that the forthcoming visit to Sweden in January 1988 by Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, will be of important significance for strengthening of traditional good-neighborly links.

Tolstykh Meets With Britain's Howe
LD171952 Moscow TASS in English 1836 GMT 17 Nov 87

[tExt] London November 17 TASS—Boris Tolstykh, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, who is visiting here at the invitation of the British Government, had a meeting with British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe today.

A wide range of matters concerning Soviet-British relations and, first of all, contacts in the field of science and technology were considered during the meeting. The sides expressed mutual desire to contribute to widening mutually beneficial cooperation.

Austrian Communists Meet With Dobrynin
PM181155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Nov 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A.F. Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and V.V. Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, met 13 November with a delegation from the Austrian Communist Party [KPOE] consisting of F. Muhri, KPOE chairman; W. Silbermayr, member of the Politburo and secretary of the KPOE Central Committee; and J. Steiner, member of the KPOE Central Committee Secretariat.

On behalf of Austria's Communists, the delegation conveyed cordial greetings on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and declared its solidarity with the CPSU's course of restructuring, whose importance reaches far beyond the Soviet Union's borders.

A comradely exchange of opinions took place on questions concerning the development of the international situation, primarily in the continent of Europe, and the role and position of communist parties in the conditions of an interlinked and interdependent world. In this context the sides were unanimous in their high appraisal of the meeting of representatives of parties and movements held in Moscow in connection with the 70th anniversary of Great October as an important step in the cause of strengthening collaboration of all progressive democratic forces in the struggle to solve the most burning problems of mankind.

A.F. Dobrynin briefed the Austrian comrades in detail on the multifaceted work being done in the USSR to improve all aspects of social life. Explanations were given on various aspects of Soviet foreign policy and the latest Soviet peace initiatives.

For their part, the KPOE representatives spoke of the activity of Austria's Communists to defend the socioeconomic and democratic interests of the country's working people, to enhance neutral Austria's constructive contribution to European politcal affairs in the spirit of the new thinking, and to strengthen cooperation and mutual understanding between European peoples and between the USSR and the Republic of Austria.

The sides reaffirmed their desire to continue to advocate development of Soviet-Austrian interstate relations based on consistent observance of the Austrian State Treaty and Austria's status of permanent neutrality.

The CPSU and KPOE representatives spoke in favor of further strengthening traditional ties between the two fraternal parties and enhancing their effectiveness in light of the new tasks now facing the international communist and workers movement.

The meeting was held in a frank and comradely atmosphere.

The KPOE delegation departed for home the same day. It was seen off at the airport by G.P. Razumovskiy, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee.

Petrovskiy, French Foreign Minister Meet
LD172019 Moscow TASS in English 1647 GMT 17 Nov 87

[tExt] Paris November 17 TASS—Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovskiy, during his stay in Paris from November 15 to 17, met with French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond.

Conversations were also held with Hubert Vedrin, diplomatic adviser to the French president, Jean Noiville, director of the French Foreign Ministry officials.

During the conversations they discussed issues now on the agenda of international talks and conferences. Both sides expressed the firm intention to help enhance in all ways the role and prestige of the U.N. in promoting relations of peace and cooperation between all nations.

Soviet Banker Describes Talks in Paris

LD172210 Moscow TASS in English 1948 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 17 TASS—Two days of questions and answers. This is perhaps the aptest description of the just-ended meeting of the Soviet-French working groups on new forms of cooperation.

Questions were asked predominantly by French businessmen who were particularly interested in specific details of the reorganization of foreign economic relations of the U.S.S.R. and in matters pertaining to possible joint ventures in the Soviet Union.

"The meeting was useful for both sides," Yuriy Ivanov, chairman of the board of the Bank for Foreign Trade of the U.S.S.R. and head of the Soviet delegation at the meeting, told a TASS correspondent. "We discussed various details of possible joint ventures and several specific projects. Special attention was devoted to matters related to the supply and funding of joint operations and the system of pricing. We have accumulated a certain amount of experience in that field and we're going to rely on it in our relations with French partners."

"In our opinion," Ivanov went on to say, "banks are called upon to play an important role both in the search for possible parties to joint ventures and in providing them with financial support. This is why we have already signed a series of agreements on cooperation with major French banks, notably Paribas, Credit Lyonnais, Banque Nationale de Paris and others."

"During the next meeting scheduled for 1988 we hope to discuss other new forms of Soviet-French business cooperation, specifically, contacts in the banking sphere," the head of the Soviet delegation said in conclusion.

Envoy to Turkey Views Relations as 'Hopeful'

NC170815 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 14 Nov 87 p 7

[Nursun Erel report: "The Soviets Agree To Discuss Airspace"]

[Text] Ankara (*Tercuman*)—In an exclusive statement to *Tercuman*, Soviet Ambassador to Ankara Albert Chernishev has described the future of Turkish-Soviet relations as hopeful. He said: "Relations between Turkey and the Soviet Union will greatly improve... There is no reason to prevent the trade volume between the two countries reaching $10 million in 10 years, as stipulated by agreements concluded in the past."

Chernishev noted, however, that regardless of the conditions prevailing now, "the question of trade should be considered on a mutual basis." He asserted: "Nothing can be achieved if one of the sides thinks only about selling.... The concept of trade is always based on mutual exchange. Your businessmen have been awarded contracts in various fields in the Soviet Union. They will be constructing many installations, hotels, and other projects.... We would like to do the same in Turkey. For example, Sarik Tara, the owner of the ENKA firm, has informed us that his firm may let us build a power plant it is planning. Similar opportunities exist for further cooperation.

"Turkey is importing natural gas from the Soviet Union. But the question of natural gas is only a minute part of the potential existing for bilateral cooperation."

Chernishev said that there are plans to increase the capacity of a number of installations built with Soviet funds and technology in Turkey. He also added that a number of these installations will be modernized. Chernishev stated:

"For example, agreement has been reached to increase the production capacity of the Iskenderun Iron and Steel Works from 2 million tons to 4 million tons and to upgrade the present technological level of the Seydisehir Aluminum Works to a more advanced level. Meanwhile, you will recall that the capacity of the Aliaga Refinery, built on the basis of Svoeit technology, has been increased to 10 million tons. The Aliaga Refinery will begin operating at its new capacity this month.

"Furthermore, a study is now being carried out to determine the possibility of building a fertilizer factory with Soviet technology. The factory will operate on natural gas. A feasibility study for a power plan to be constructed near Ankara is continuing. Natural gas will be used in operating the power plant.... All this cannot be underestimated."

Ambassador Chernishev commented on his 45-minute meeting with Prime Minister Ozal during a reception at the Soviet Embassy on the occasion of the "October Revolution" anniversary, saying:

"When we first met on 20 October, Prime Minister Ozal informed me about the Turkish Airlines' request to use Soviet airspace during flights to the Far East. I gave him good news at that reception. I informed him that Soviet civil aviation officials would be ready to discuss the question with their Turkish counterparts in Moscow from 21 to 25 November. This was the most concrete subject discussed during our talks. The meeting was very useful in other areas. We discussed our countries' great potential for cooperation and discovered that we have a great understanding in that regard."

NOVOSTI's Falin Interviewed on Turkey

NC160917 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 10 Nov 87 p 9

[Report on "exclusive" interview with Valentin Falin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and Board chairman of NOVOSTI, by MILLIYET Correspondent M. Ali Birand in Moscow; date not given]

[Text] In an exclusive statement to *Milliyet*, Valentin Falin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and board chairman of *Novosti* , who is said to be "one of the

most influential officials" in the Gorbachev administration, has said "the Soviet Union would not like to see the Kurdish identity disappear." He also asserted that Moscow regards the military modernization program in Turkey as a negative move. Regarding the return of the secretary generals of the TCP and the Turkish Workers Party [TWP], Haydar Kutlu and Nihat Sargin, respectively, Falin said that the Soviet Union will follow the developments from a distance, adding that it is out of the question to interfere in Turkey's internal affairs.

We interviewed Falin in the *Novosti* administrative council office for 60 minutes. When asked: "What is the Soviet policy with regard to the Kurdish problem? Is the Soviet Union actively contributing to the struggle the Kurds have been waging for their independence?" Falin replied as follows: "We are neither directly in touch with the Kurds, nor do we have official contact with them. In general, the Kurds live in Iraq, Iran, and Turkey. Except for a few families, there are no Kurds in the Soviet Union. If we review Kurdish history, we will not be able to say that they have had a happy past. We are aware that the Kurds themselves are not happy about their general living conditions. We believe that this state of affairs should be rectified. The Soviet Union would not like to see the Kurdish identity disappear."

Asserting that the Iran-Iraq war has further complicated the Kurdish problem, Falin said: "The war has had significant effects on the Kurdish problem. Even more important is that these effects have been negative. In fact, it has aggravated the problem. If the war were brought to an end, a number of the problems currently facing the Kurdish people could be resolved in one way or another.

Asked whether the Soviet Union supplied arms or gave political support to a number of Kurdish groups, particularly to those in Turkey, Falin said: "No, we do not have direct contact with the Kurds. The Soviet Union does not go beyond giving the Kurdish people moral support. As I said earlier, we do not have direct contact with them."

We asked: "As the main Communist Party, how would the CPSU react" to the arrest of the TCP and the TWP secretary generals when they return to Turkey in the near future? Falin asserted: "I wish the best for the Turkish Communists. If the laws allow them to return and work in their homeland, then I hope they do so. I hope the laws will allow them to do so."

Regarding the question as to "whether he meant that this was their problem and that it did not concern the Soviet Union?" Falin said: "We definitely do not interfere in the internal affairs of foreign countries. Of course, insofar as morale is concerned, we sympathize with a number of movements. What you have mentioned concerns the state. Therefore, the state and not any other organ should decide what to do."

Asked how Moscow viewd the persistent pressureby a number of NATO countries with regard to nuclear modernization in Turkey, including Ankara's resistance to the modernization program, Ealin said: "NATO's pressure on Turkey in connection with the modernization program, and its anxiety in that regard, is easily understood. The United States is gradually increasing its activities alonga the Soviet border. That country has made the same approach toward all the countries which have common borders with the Soviet Union."

Falin explained that insofar as Washington is concerned, the intention to lay a siege against the Soviet Union is not a new development. The idea has existed since the 1920's. He added that "this is not a theory, but a policy which has been put into effect:"

Falin drew attention to the change in the U.S. approach after it reached agreement with the Soviet Union to remove medium-range and short-range missiles. He claimed that the United States and NATO countries have moved to replace the missiles that will be dismantled. He stressed that this had made the Soviet Union uneasy. Falin asserted the following:

"The Soviet Union's policy is aimed at achieving the dismantling of all nuclear missiles in the world with a view to eliminating the nuclear threat. It is only then that the world will be able to have true peace and security. This cannot be achieved unless these arms are removed. Furthermore, nothing can be resolved through the use of arms any more. No decision can be adopted through the use of arms. In view of this, why should the arms be modernized? We cannot move into the 21st century by maintaining rigid convictions. On the contrary, we have to earn a lesson and draw conclusions from our past. We have to renew ourselves and look to the future."

We recalled that the Soviet Union has moved closer to Greece's socialist prime minister, Andreas Papandreou, during the past 2 years and asked, in this connection, whether our observation that "the balance between Turkey and Greece" was about to be upset was correct. Falin replied as follows:

"We are trying to establish and maintain good relations with Turkey and Greece. The balance cannot be described as being upset. We are trying to establish the most balanced, impartial, and realistic approach toward regional and international problems."

Turkish CP Leaders Arrive Home

LD162302 Moscow TASS in English 2134 GMT 16 Nov 87

[Text] Ankara November 16 TASS—Hayder Kutlu and Nihat Sargin, leaders of the Communist Party and the Workers' Party of Turkey, arrived in Ankara today. They were accompanied by dozens of European parliamentarians and journalists. The aim of their return home was to legalize the United Communist Party of Turkey.

The *TUBA* news agency of Ankara reports that H. Kutlu and N. Sargin were whisked off in police cars to the security agency right from the Esenboga Airport. They were not even given a chance to meet their lawyers, present at the airport, as well as numerous pressmen crowding the arrivals hall. The agency points out that parliamentarians were shocked by such a "welcome" of the two leaders. They said that they intended to address the security agency to express their protests.

Demichev Receives Maltese Envoy's Credentials

LD161210 Moscow TASS in English 0946 GMT 16 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 16 TASS—The ambassador of the Republic of Malta, Maurice Lubrano, handed his credentials to Petr Demichev, first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in the Kremlin today. After handing in the credentials and an exchange of speeches, Petr Demichev and Maurice Lubrano held a friendly conversation.

BRIEFS

First Soviet-French Enterprise

Moscow, 14 Nov (TASS)—"Tekhnikord" is the name of the first combined Soviet-French enterprise. The founding documents for the creation of it have been signed in the Soviet capital. The French company of "SNMI" from the town of Avignon and the state science-research institute of mining chemical raw material of the USSR Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer production are uniting their research efforts, "know-how" and equipment, within the framework of the firm. The output of the firm consists of cable materials for gas thermal coverings. [Text] *[Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0645 GMT 14 Nov 87 LD]*

Latin America & Caribbean

Ortega Hits U.S. Stand on Guatemala Accords

LD132230 Moscow TASS in English 1634 GMT 13 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 13 TASS—By a TASS diplomatic correspondent:

President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua, addressing the National Press Club in Washington on Wednesday [11 November], criticized the U.S. Administration's stand on issues of implementing the Guatemala accords.

The United States claimed that these accords did not fully safeguard its security interests. Even if that was so, the best way for the U.S., logically, would to be settle these issues, that is, to establish direct contact with the Sandinista Government.

The U.S. Administration, however, accompanies its consent to bilateral talks with Nicaragua by the demand for a direct dialogue between the Sandinist Government and the contra leaders.

It is well known that the Guatemala agreement provides for direct dialogue only with the political opposition or with those who laid down arms. Washington thus demands that Managua agree to ever new concessions damaging the country's sovereignty.

It is believed within Moscow's diplomatic circles that Washington's stance vis-a-vis Nicaragua is directed at advancing terms unacceptable to Managua and creating conditions for the seizure of power in Nicaragua by the contras, rather than at safeguarding U.S. national security or looking for ways to achieve a peaceful settlement.

This policy complicates the implementation of the Guatemala accords and leads into the blind-alley, playing into the hands of those who oppose peace in the region and stable political and economic development of the Central American countries.

Presents 11-Point Plan

LD141121 Moscow TASS in English 0920 GMT 14 Nov 87

[Text] Washington November 14 TASS—TASS correspondent Igor Ignatyev reports:

President of Nicaragua Daniel Ortega now visiting here presented on Friday an 11 point plan of a ceasefire between the Sandinist People's Army and the contras gangs.

"Nicaragua has already submitted sufficient evidence of its desire to attain peace in the region, and this is only one more proof", Daniel Ortega told journalists. The Nicaraguan Government's plan providing for a ceasefire for a month is bound to enter into force on December 5. It guarantees amnesty to the members of the counterrevolutionary formations who would lay down arms during that period. In the proposals it is said that during the ceasefire contras gangs must not receive military aid from outside. "We hope President Reagan will make this step which will be up to the peace efforts being undertaken", said the president of Nicaragua.

The plan was handed over to Cardinal Obando y Bravo who arrived in Washington specially on the occasion. The Nicaraguan Government proposed that the cardinal be a go-between in the efforts aimed at attaining ceasefire between the Sandinist People's Army and contras armed groups. The cardinal is expected to meet contras leaders in a Central American country next week, though practically all of them are now in Washington.

Speaker of the House of Representatives Jim Wright who was given the details of the plan characterised it as one more step along the road leading to a peace settlement in

Central America. There is no peace in the region yet but the movement in this direction is continuing, the congressman said. The concrete list of Nicaragua's proposals contains elements of good will, he underlined.

But the White House which pointedly refused to arrange Daniel Ortega's meeting with any of the high-placed representatives of the administration expressed anxiety at private discussions between the Nicaraguan president and Speaker of the House of Representatives Jim Wright. These discussions raise many questions and possibly do not accord with the interests of the process of a peace settlement, said official representative of the White House Marlin Fitzwater, who also said that the speaker of the House of Representatives allegedly did not inform U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz about the substance of discussions during their meeting on Thursday. But Congressman Jim Wright turned down such assertions and underlined that he informed George Shultz of his meetings with the president of Nicaragua and the secretary of state expressed the hope that they would lead to some results.

U.S. 'Repudiated' Initiatives

PM171341 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 87 Second Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Gan dispatch: "But Washington Insists on Having Its Way..."]

[Text] Washington, 14 Nov—Nicaragua's Sandinistas have taken a very important step today toward peace and tranquility in Central America. Nicaraguan President D. Ortega, who is here in connection with the work of the OAS General Assembly, has expounded a plan for a cease-fire between the Sandinist People's Army and the gangs of contras financed and directed by the CIA. The constructive plan, dictated by the aspirations of war-stricken people, is marked by its magnanimity. It is proposed that bandits and traitors to their country lay down their arms in specially allocated zones after 5 December. Managua will then proclaim a complete amnesty for them and will involve them in the political dialogue about the country's future which is being conducted by 15 opposition groupings and the government. It is envisaged that during the operation of the cease-fire the contras may receive food, clothing, and medicine through some neutral international agency. Supplies of U.S. military aid are, naturally, forbidden.

Ortega handed over the text of the plan to Cardinal Obando y Bravo, official mediator in the matter of settling the conflict.

However, in statements which look as though they were photocopied, State Department and White House spokesmen have unanimously repudiated Managua's initiatives. Cited in justification are stereotyped arguments about the "Nicaraguan threat" to neighboring states, about the "creation of a Soviet bridgehead," about "communism on the U.S. doorstep" and so on and so forth. Moreover, all high-ranking Washington offices today criticized J. Wright, speaker of the U.S. Congress House of Representatives, for meeting twice with Ortega and seemingly mediating between Managua, the contras, and Cardinal Obando y Bravo. "I am very glad that at least one more step is being taken in the direction of peace," Wright said in response to attacks.

The OAS General Assembly, whose resolution voiced firm support for the agreement to seek means for a peace settlement for the conflict in Central America signed in August in the Guatemalan capital, has expressed itself in the same spirit.

What then is impeding the implementation of this plan? Washington's imperial policy, which serves as the main obstacle on the path of establishing peace and stability in Central America, is the impediment. It is paradoxical but a fact that the Central American states themselves are ready and able to talk about eliminating the conflict and establishing normal relations. But Washington does not want this and has preferred to reject Ortega's initiative, something which everyone here has noticed.

Interview With Magazine Cited

LD161206 Moscow TASS in English 0631 GMT 16 Nov 87

[Text] New York November 16 TASS—Meetings in Washington demonstrated a will to peace in Central America on the part of Cardinal Obando y Bravo, head of the Nicaraguan Commission on National Reconciliation, on the part of Speaker Wright and on the part of the Vatican.

This is the way President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua assessed in a *Newsweek* interview the results of his stay in the U.S. capital where he attended a general assembly of the Organization of American States. "It might have been expected that the Administration would have spoken out favourably, or at least prudently, in favour of this effort. But unfortunately, the reactions of the State Department's spokesman have been negative and confrontational", the Nicaraguan leader said.

Nevertheless, Ortega again voiced his country's readiness to settle with the U.S. the problems connected with regional security.

Nicaragua's Interior Minister on Cease-Fire

LD140423 Moscow TASS in English 1703 GMT 13 Nov 87

[Text] Managua November 13 TASS—The ceasefire in Nicaragua, advocated by the Sandinista Government, does not mean the beginning of a political dialogue with the CIA henchmen, Luis Carrion, the republic's minister of the interior, told journalists. The decision of the

country's leadership to hold talks with contras, he pointed out, was aimed primarily at bringing the bloodshed in Nicaragua to an end and preventing more casualties.

The ceasefire, Carrion stressed, does not mean the legalization of mercenaries as a political force. This is basically at variance with the Guatemalan accords signed by the heads of Central American states. They do not recognise contras as a political force. The Nicaraguan Government has already made concrete steps to fulfil the Guatemalan accords and they earned worldwide recognition. As for the position of Washington, which tries to impose its will on the countries of the region, it is being increasingly condemned not only on the international arena but also by the American people and even by many members of the U.S. Congress, Carrion stressed.

U.S. 'Olive Branch' on Nicaragua Questioned

PM171431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Nov 87 Second Edition p 5

[Vitaliy Korionov "Commentator's Column": "An 'Olive Branch?'"]

[Text] The international public's attention is focused on events surrounding the annual session of the OAS General Assembly being held in Washington.

The central topic of discussions at the assembly is the implementation of new steps leading to a political solution of the Central American crisis. The necessary conditions are present. The agreement on a peaceful settlement of the Central American conflict signed by the presidents of five countries from the region in Guatemala 7 August has come into force. Certain positive moves in the direction of national reconciliation are taking place in some states in the region, even though attempts are being made to wreck this process as in El Salvador, for example.

The greatest efforts are being made by the Nicaraguan Government. In implementation of the Guatemala agreement, the authorities in Managua have launched a political dialogue with the opposition, the opposition newspaper *La Prensa* has resumed publication, and the Catholic radio station is broadcasting again. Readiness has been expressed to begin talks through an intermediary on a cease-fire with contra armed formations. The Sandinist government's actions have encountered a positive response both in Central and Latin America and elsewhere in the world.

The White House has found itself in a difficult position. It is unwilling to abandon the course of violently overthrowing the Nicaraguan Government, which is supported by the people, but it would not risk declaring this openly, especially not before the OAS. Therefore, according to the U.S. mass media, the administration has decided to make use of an "olive branch."

Addressing the participants in the OAS General Assembly session, U.S. spokesmen gave assurances that they are committed to the principles of the Guatemala plan for a peaceful settlement. How unfortunate, though: "The forces of Marxism-Leninism," G. Shultz claimed, "are still not ready to conclude peace." Just like before, the administration is using "strong-arm methods," presenting the Sandinistas with demands, virtually in the form of an ultimatum, to embark on direct political talks with the contra gangleaders to discuss the question of power in Nicaragua.

But where is the "olive branch?" It apparently takes the form of the secretary of state's promise "not to seek further military aid for the resistance forces (in other words the Somozista murderers) until next year." But what it actually boils down to is the apparent fact that the question of financing the contras has gotten bogged down on Capitol Hill, the White House now has no hope at all of pushing it through Congress, and therefore, as NBC-TV concluded, "Reagan's advisers have drawn the conclusion that it is time to talk of peace."

If we leave this "olive branch" aside we can perceive the true picture. The contras are continuing their terrorist activities. The United States carried out 140 air lifts of cargos of weapons and ammunition for the Somozist gangs between 7 August, the day the Guatemala agreements were signed, and 5 November. The CIA continues to finance the mercenaries. News is coming from Honduras about an imminent resumption of U.S.-Honduran military maneuvers close to the border with Nicaragua.

Washington's "peace branch" really takes an original form, right?

Academy of Sciences Marks GOSR Anniversary

PM040947 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Oct 87 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Great October and Science"]

[Text] A jubilee meeting of the USSR Academy of Sciences at the Bolshoi Theater on 28 October was devoted to Great October as the decisive landmark in the development of Soviet science.

In the presidium were Comrades Y.K. Ligachev, N.I. Ryzhkov, M.S. Solomentsev, V.M. Chebrikov, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, B.N. Yeltsin, A.I. Lukyanov, and G.P. Razumovskiy. Also present were deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, heads of a number of ministries and departments, leaders of socialist countries' academies of sciences, foreign members of the USSR Academy of Sciences, leaders of union republic academies of sciences, and prominent Soviet scientists.

A report was delivered by Academician G.I. Marchuk, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The victory of the socialist revolution, he said, radically changed the position and role of science in our country and turned cultural values and knowledge into an asset of the people as a whole. From the first years of Soviet power, the party regarded development of science as a basic precondition for overcoming age-old backwardness as swiftly as possible and creating a highly developed economy. Furthermore, the socialist social system itself was developed on the basis of scientific principles, on the basis of Marxist-Leninist theory.

During the prewar years, Soviet scientists laid a firm foundation for creation of a raw material base for industry, stood at the cradle of such important industrial sectors as the aircraft and motor vehicle industry, and contributed a great deal to establishment of the national health service. Soviet scientists' achievements in fundamental and applied research contributed to the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War and assisted the rapid rehabilitation and reconstruction of the national economy during the postwar years. Thanks to the selfless labor of scientists and engineers, the Soviet Union was the first to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and to blaze a trail into space.

Today the prestige of Soviet science in the world is high. The discoveries and achievements of our research workers over the past 7 decades have enriched virtually all the spheres of natural and social sciences, the president of the USSR Academy of Sciences stressed. However, self-satisfaction and complacency are incompatible with both the creative spirit of science as such and the atmosphere of revolutionary transformations under way in our country. In order to move into the vanguard and to take up a leading position in key areas of world science, it is necessary to focus efforts on research in experimental physics, microelectronics, and the technology of pure substances, to expand the scope of research in development of computer equipment and robot systems, in nuclear and thermonuclear power generation, laser technology, microbiology and medicine, and a number of other areas.

The decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the resolutions of the Central Committee January and June (1987) Plenums, which mark a most important stage in the improvement of socialism, the speaker went on, have also set fundamentally new tasks for Soviet science. It is called upon to promote in every way successful implementation of the party's strategic course toward accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and enhancing the people's living standards, culture, and education.

Restructuring and renewal of all aspects of society's life under way in the country represents a new stage in implementation of the revolutionary transformations initiated by Great October and have an immediate and direct bearing on the entire sphere of science. The ultimate aim of restructuring in science is to attain world standards in research in all key scientific areas and to boost the humanitarian thrust of scientific and technical progress. We see our main aim in organically combining the development of science with the interests of man and society, the scientist stressed.

It is necessary, the president of the USSR Academy of Sciences emphasized, to deepen the democratization process in science management and to promote creative competition between different ideas, scientific programs, and schools of research. In the struggle between scientific approaches, those whose projects and proposals are most fruitful and promising must win. In our time, the social role of science and the social and moral duty of scientists are sharply increasing. Never before have scientific projects and solutions had such an immediate impact on the fate of millions upon millions of people and whole countries on our planet. Special importance attaches to such global problems as preservation of world peace, elimination of the threat of a nuclear catastrophe, and protection of the environment.

The Soviet Union has a mighty scientific and technical potential and highly developed spheres of humanitarian knowledge, and it seeks fruitful international cooperation. We are now cooperating with more than 100 states. Our ties are most vigorous with the socialist countries, and above all with the CEMA member countries. Of paramount importance here is cooperation under the Comprehensive Program for the CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress. Contacts with scientific organizations and scientisits in capitalist and developing countries are also being expanded and deepened.

The Great October jubilee, G.I. Marchuk said in conclusion, is inspiring scientists, just like all Soviet people, to creative labor for the sake of the socialist motherland's

prosperity. The Leninist party and the Soviet people expect new achievements in the solution of key scientific and technical problems from the scientists and a new upsurge in Soviet science to strengthen the cause of socialism, mankind's progress, and preservation of world peace.

Velikhov Answers Questions

PM061009 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Oct 87 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Prognosis For a Peaceful Tomorrow"]

[Text] "Soviet Science in Conditions of Restructuring"—the theme of this news conference held in the press center 29 October—drew a large audience of foreign and Soviet journalists.

Academician G.I. Marchuk, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, described the pressing tasks for Soviet researchers and stressed that achieving the ultimate aims of restructuring will depend to a large extent on rapid reorganization of the country's scientific workshop, because science is essentially the accelerator of any revolutionary process. He called the heightened interest of leading sectors of industry in contacts with the Academy of Sciences one of the first positive results of restructuring in science.

At the request of a *Xinhua* correspondent, the president of the USSR Academy of Sciences named the most impressive work of the past year. This includes development of solid-state lasers, progress toward higher temperatures in thermonuclear fusion installations, a system of diagnozing AIDS with the help of an artificial antigen, and successes in superconductor physics.

Academician Ye.P. Velikhov, as chairman of the Committee of Soviet Scientists In Defense of Peace and Against the Nuclear Threat, was asked how the plans for the committee's activity had changed in connection with the USSR's new proposals on nuclear disarmament. A crucial phase has arrived, he said, for our scientists. We think that the "instructional period" in the antinuclear movement has passed successfully, and now we are vigorously moving on to specific research and work associated with the disarmament procedure. People are already well aware of the joint experiments involving USSR and U.S. seismologists at the testing ranges. Now that the Soviet Union has raised the question of verifying that weapons are not placed in space, we, in contact with scientists from other countries, have embarked on the study of this important problem also. We will research the opportunities for such verification at launchpads and on seagoing vessels. Ways of utilizing the fissile material from nuclear warheads in power generation and also the missiles themselves are also being studied. It is quite possible, in our opinion, to use missiles in particular as MGD [magneto-gas-dynamic] units during large-scale geophysical experiments.

Foreign Views on Impact of GOSR Noted

PM041255 [Editorial Report] Moscow *Pravda* in Russian 30 October 1987 Second Edition carries on page 4 under the headline "Seventy Years That Changed the World; International Significance of October Revolution" a full-page feature on the importance of the October Revolution comprising the following:

a 400-word article under the heading "Friendly Shoulder" by Nguyen Dinh Thi, general secretary of the Vietnamese Writers' Union, on his personal reminiscences of Vietnam's August Revolution and the Vietnam War;

a 400-word article under the heading "March of Restructuring" by German writer Peter Schutt on the October Revolution's influence on the modern world;

a 250-word article under the heading "Yes to Peace, No to War" by Michael Myerson, executive director of the U.S. Peace Council, on the USSR's "peace offensive";

a 700-word article under the heading "Drawing on Hope" by Henri Krasucki, general secretary of the French General Labor Confederation, on the similarities between the October Revolution and the French Revolution;

a 600-word article under the heading "Watershed of Eras" by Adalberto Minucci, member of the Italian Communist Party leadership, on the past and present importance of the October Revolution for Italy and the world;

and a 1,000-word article under the headline "Archimedes' Lever" by Professor Khiren Mukerdzhi [name as published] of Calcutta on foreign reactions to the Soviet Union in the period since the October Revolution. The roundup is prefaced by the following introduction:

"The famous book by the U.S. revolutionary John Reed about events directly linked with the October Revolution was entitled *'Ten Days that Shook the World.'* The 7 decades since then can be said to have changed the world.

"The October Revolution, the profound social changes that have taken place in our country, and the enormous contribution which it made during the World War II years to routing fascism have had the most diverse and profound consequences in the lives of peoples on all continents. Emergence of the first socialist state in history opened the way to socialism for other countries in Europe, Asia, and the Western Hemisphere. The liberating ideas of October played a great role in the collapse of imperialism's colonial system and in the birth of young independent states, many of which are in fact

seeking their own, new, noncapitalist path of development. The victory of the socialist revolution in Russia boosted and prolonged the struggle of working people in the capitalist countries for their vital rights.

"The restructuring currently under way in the Soviet Union and its revolutionary scale are again attracting the close attention of the entire world to our country. The reason is understandable—our renewal is increasing socialism's attractive force.

"Finally, there is one further aspect of October's international significance of particular importance in today's nuclear and space age. The first act of the socialist state born 70 years ago was Lenin's Decree on Peace. The plan currently being put forward by our country for scrapping of nuclear weapons and nonmilitarization of space is a program designed to save the world, mankind, and life itself on earth.

"Many books and a great deal of research have been devoted to the international importance of the October Revolution. Today we are publishing a few short articles. Without claiming to comprehensively cover the subject, they attest that the ideas of October continue to influence various aspects of the life of the peoples."

Speakers at GOSR Parties' Meeting Listed

PM061621 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 87 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Meeting of Representatives of Parties and Movements Attending the Celebrations of the 70th Anniversary of Great October"]

[Text] By previous agreement of the parties and organizations which have sent their delegations to the celebrations of the 70th anniversary of Great October, a meeting of these delegations opened in Moscow 4 November.

Participants expressed themselves unanimously in favor of the meeting being chaired by M.S. Gorbachev, head of the Soviet delegation. The delegation consists of CPSU Central Committee Politburo members A.A. Gromyko, Ye.K. Ligachev, N.I. Ryzhkov, and A.N. Yakovlev; and Secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee A.F. Dobrynin and V.A. Medvedev.

The morning session was addressed by: A. Fava, secretary general of the Communist Party of Argentina; Kh. Florakis, secretary general of the Communist Party of Greece; R.R. Ram, general secretary of the Indian National Congress (I) Party All-Indian Committee; M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; A. al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Ba'th Party (Syria); T. Meissen, member of the Social Democratic Party of Switzerland Central Committee and chief editor of the newspaper *Basler Az*; T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee; E. Mudenda, member of the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party (UNIP, Zambia); L. Van Geyt, president of the Belgian Communist Party; G. Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party; Sh.J. Handal, representative of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (El Salvador); T. Jagland, secretary general of the Norwegian Labor Party; J. Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP; Y. Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee; M. Bian [name as published], vice president of the Australian Labor Party; E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee; R. Andriamanjato, president of the Congress Party for Malagasy Independence (AKFM); E. Izeboud, chairman of the Communist Party of the Netherlands Central Committee; and D. Ortega, coordinator of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua National Leadership Executive Commission.

The meeting is continuing.

Sakharov Cited on Gorbachev Anniversary Report

PM121120 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 7 Nov 87 p 13

[Interview with Soviet physicist Andrey Sakharov by Vladimir Odinzov by telephone in Moscow on 6 November]

[Text] Moscow—"It disappointed and bewildered me," Andrey Sakharov told us when we asked him his opinion of Gorbachev's Monday speech in the Kremlin's Palace of Congresses. It was not easy to reach the great Soviet physicist, who has had only occasional meetings with journalists since the numerous interviews granted immediately after his return from exile in Gorkiy last year.

Yesterday evening, however, he agreed to answer some questions by telephone, apologizing for having little time to spare but promising, if he has a free moment, a more in-depth discussion of the political, social, and economic climate in the USSR.

[Odinzov] Professor, what is the significance of Gorbachev's recent report within the context of restructuring and the Soviet "new thinking"?

[Sakharov] It was an interesting speech. It contained some new pointers and new positions with regard to Soviet historical studies. Gorbachev unhesitatingly identified Stalin's responsibilities for all those crimes committed during his regime. It was a further confirmation of the fact that Stalin—contrary to what some people still maintain even today—knew all about these crimes. In his speech, Gorbachev stressed that all these facts are fully proven by copious documentary evidence.

Huge Violations [subhead]

The general secretary also condemned the huge political violations committed against peasants and the countryside, and this is another very significant and major issue of Soviet history. In this respect, however, not all the

"i's" were dotted: Indeed there was no mention of the famine and deprivations and the overall picture of all the crimes—probably among the worst committed ay that time—was not revealed.

However, it did seem to me very important that Gorbachev made a point of highlighting Khrushchev's merits, as though to cancel out some of the preconceptions that exist against the domestic and external political role that he performed.

[Odinzov] Returning to Stalin, do you regard Gorbachev's updating a change of line from the condemnation of the personality cult made by Khrushchev at the 20th CPSU Congress?

[Sakharov] I do not believe so. The good thing is that while certain assessments of Stalin have been at least partly corrected, Gorbachev did, as I said, make a point of recalling the good points that should be credited to Khrushchev.

As far as Stalin is concerned, however, I have already said that Gorbachev wanted to highlight the role he performed during World War II and even more so the part he played in the struggle against Trotskiy and his group to establish Lenin's line.

[Odinzov] He also accepted Bukharin, however.

[Sakharov] Yes, but once again in recalling what Bukharin—together with others—did by contributing to the defeat of Trotskiyism.

Bear in mind also that immediately after his indirect positive reference to Bukharin's work—with reference, however, I repeat, to the conflicts that existed within the party—he scaled down his importance by citing a verdict issued by Lenin at the time.

[Odinzov] So he had both merits and demerits. This rules out a rehabilitation.

[Sakharov] I do not believe so. Bukharin is too complex a figure for a hasty process of rehabilitation or even for the occasional indirect reference within the context of a speech.

[Odinzov] The historian Smirnov said a few days ago that his case can only be dealt with by the Central Committee precisely because it is a "special case."

[Sakharov] I had not heard that statement, but it is very interesting and basically confirms what I was saying.

However, to return to Gorbachev's speech for a moment, I must say that it partly disappointed and bewildered me by the general secretary's numerous omissions. I would like to point out, for instance, that in discussing Stalin he failed to cite one of the greatest of the crimes—a crime of nationalism—he committed, which have still not been rectified, even though they require no process of rehabilitation and revision.

I am referring to Stalin's deportations of minorities of German origins from the Don region and, above all, the Tatars' forced transfer of from their lands.

It was a blatant violation of human rights and, particularly in the Tatars' case, it is still a burning issue. [Sakharov ends]

Asked about the significance of a dialogue among the international left-wing forces again proposed by Gorbachev at the conference of left-wing movements in Moscow a few days ago, he declined to comment, having not had time to read the CPSU general secretary's speech.

Working People's Procession Led by Veterans

LD071023 Moscow TASS in English 1005 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 7 TASS—A colorful Revolution Day Demonstration by Moscow's working people in Red Square today — a tradition dating back to 1918 when the young Soviet republic marked its first birthday with festivities attended by Vladimir Lenin — was a memorable event.

The cobblestone plaza was festively decked out, with a "70" marker on the front wall of the History Museum and a huge portrait of Lenin on the facade of the GUM emporium opposite his mausoleum.

There were also the words "democracy, perestroyka, speedup" — the symbols of the change in progress in Soviet society — in enormous letters alongside the portrait and gold-and-silver tapestry featuring the emblems of all the Soviet constituent republics, framed by green garlands, on the Kremlin wall.

There was a light frost, sunshine alternating with cloudy spells, but nothing could mar the high spirits of the more than 120,000 people who marched through the square to reaffirm the Muscovites' fidelity to the ideals of the revolution and Lenin's behests.

The procession was led by war and labor veterans carrying torches lit from the eternal flame at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, which were meant as symbols of the revolution and the struggle for the Soviet system of government.

Moscow Remembers War Dead, Observes Silence

LD071652 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1046 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Untitled special program remembering the war dead on the occasion of the Great October Socialist Revolution]

[Excerpts] [Unidentified speaker] Listen to Moscow. Moscow, the capital of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, is on all radio and television frequencies. Seventy years ago, the gun of the cruiser *Avrora* informed the world of the main event of the century. Let all citizens of the first state of workers and peasants, all our brothers and friends throughout the world relive now the moment that set human history on a new course.

Comrades, compatriots, friends: In 1917, October inaugurated a new chronology. [passage omitted] But the path from design to accomplishment is not a simple one. There were triumphs and failures along the way, grandeur and drama. Today the party is proud of the immensity of what has been created. But it does not flatter itself with delusions of infallibility, for the paths trodden by the first are not easy. For the party of the Soviet Communists, everything was for the first time.

True to the behests of Lenin, the party has found the honest courage to tell the people about mistakes and to start a great deal afresh, so that the original purity of the Leninist sources is not sullied by idle talk, indifference, and rigidity of thought. The highest recognition of a political party by society is the right to say: The people and the party are united. The party of the Soviet Communists has earned that right.

Comrades: During these moments, all those who gave their lives for the triumph of the great cause of October are invisibly with us. All the generations are in a single line.

"We also remember those who fell victim to calumny and lawlessness; those who did not renounce their belief in the sacred cause of the revolution. All are with us today. As we think of them, we repeat the words engraved in granite on the Marsovo Pole: Not victims, but heroes lie in this grave. Your fate evokes not grief, but envy in the hearts of all grateful posterity. You lived gloriously and died splendidly. We say they are immortal, because their deaths are the supreme affirmation of life. They gave their lives for life—the life of the people, and the people live forever. Let us remember them all. Let there be no nameless or forgotten ones. During these moments, let the conscience of the people and the truth of history call those who were worthy by their names—those who have been received into the necropolis of the Kremlin wall; those whose names are written on modest roadside monuments; those who are covered by the grass of unmarked graves.

All those who gave their lives for the sake of Soviet power and the homeland of Great October are with us today. Theirs be eternal glory and the gratitude of posterity. The minute's silence is beginning.

Receptions Held at Soviet Embassies

LD081749 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1315 GMT 8 Nov 87

[From the NOVOSTI newscast; announcer-read report]

[Text] Receptions have taken place in Soviet Embassies in foreign countries on the occasion of the October jubilee. Present at them were:

—in Warsaw, Wojciech Jaruzelski and Zbigniew Messner, leaders of the Polish People's Republic;

—in Budapest, Gyorgy Lazar, deputy general secretary of the MSZMP and Karoly Grosz, chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers;

—in Sofia, members and candidate members of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo;

—in Ulaanbaatar, Dumaagiyn Sodnom, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Mongolia;

—in Hanoi, Vo Chi Cong, president of the State Council of Vietnam;

—in Vientiane, Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of Laos, and Nouhak Phoumsavan, first deputy chairman of the country's Council of Ministers;

—in Addis Ababa, Tadese Gebre Kidan, member of the State Council of Ethiopia;

—in Delhi, Sharma, vice president of India, and Jakhar, speaker of the Lok Sabha of the parliament;

—in Damascus, Sulayman Qaddah, assistant secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, and Al-Zu'bi, prime minister of Syria;

—in Baghdad, Ma'ruf, vice president of the Iraqi Republic.

Receptions have also been held at the USSR's permanent mission to the UN department and other international organizations in Geneva, and at the Soviet Embassies in Algiers, London, Bonn, and other capitals.

Smirnov, Historians Speak at Press Center

AU170900 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Nov 87 p 7

[Rudolf Nittmann and Vladimir Jancura Moscow dispatch: "The Historical Path of the Land of the Soviets"]

[Excerpt] In the press center of the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution in Moscow yesterday, Georgiy Smirnov, director of the CPSU Central Committee's Institute of Marxism-Leninism, and other major Soviet historians—Oleg Rzheshevskiy, Yuriy Polyakov, and Pavel Volobuyev—briefed journalists on the historical path traversed by the Land of the Soviets in 7 decades. As was stated by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his address at the festive meeting [marking the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution], the country achieved colossal results in its social and economic development on this path but, regrettably, there also were mistakes and tragic errors, which had a profound impact on the fate of people and society's history. Appraising the contribution of this seminal theoretical and political statement to the development of historical sciences and society's common awareness, Academician Smirnov said that M. Gorbachev's address provided a scientific account of results of socialist construction and tasks of today's restructuring, while at the same time encouraging historical scientists to engage in further creative search and profound examination of basic documents and materials in the archives. Mikhail Gorbachev's address means the liquidation of several "blank spots" in the history of the party and society, as was also pointed out by the other participants in the press conference. It objectively evaluates many important figures, such as I. V. Stalin, N.S. Khrushchev, Bukharin, Kamenev, Zinovyev, and others, and clarifies in detail some complex historical periods and events of the October Revolution, post-revolutionary development, the twenties and thirties, causes of setbacks in the initial stage of the Great Patriotic War, as well as some issues of the postwar period.

The participants in the press conference were briefed on formation of a special CPSU Central Committee commission charged with working out a new edition of the CPSU's history, and another CPSU Central Committee commission charged with examining the cases of innocently sentenced persons and their rehabilitation. The historians' task will be to carry out an in-depth study of archives and other sources to permit an objective assessment of individual figures and historical events. An important project being prepared in cooperation with historians from six other socialist countries is a 10-volume history of the Great Patriotic War. As Yuriy Polyakov put it, the address of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, prompts historians to take from history primarily the fire, and not the ashes. [passage omitted]

Various Leaders Respond to Journalists

PM161511 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 45, 8 Nov 87 p 14

[Viktor Turshatov report: "World Awaits News From Kremlin"]

[Text] On November 1, the 909th journalist was accredited at the press centre set up to highlight the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. He will not be the last one either. Every press conference has been packed. No one hurries to leave after the briefings. This isn't surprising. The themes, offered by the organizers, encompassed practically every aspect of our state's life - the economic and social policies of the CPSU, Soviet culture, the role of science under perestroyka, the party's international policy and many others.

CPSU Central Committee Secretaries Aleksandr Yakovlev and Anatoliy Lukyanov, Academicians Aganbegyan, Velikhov and Marchuk, the writer Aytmatov - these are just some of the figures who spoke to journalists.

Needless to say the jubilee date was an event in itself, but the audience was interested, as a rule, in current affairs.

"What is the greatest danger for perestroyka and what can lead to its failure?"

Academician Abdel Aganbegyan:

"The slowing down of its progress and the distortion of the substance. I don't know whether it's the main danger, but I would also name the underestimation of the forces of inertia and passivity. It is also the old structure of our economy, which hangs on our feet like fetters, the old mode of thinking and wait-and-see attitudes".

"How do you assess the decision to award a Nobel Prize for literature to the writer Brodskiy?"

Writer Chinghiz Aytmatov:

"I shall only express my own attitude. Regrettably, I did not know him. But I would include him among the leading Soviet poets: Yevtushenko, Voznesenskiy, Akhmadullina. It is possible (this is my own supposition) that his poems will be published here. If a poet is known only to a narrow circle of admirers, it is one thing. When the masses learn about him - it is something entirely different."

"Can the nuclear charges on warheads of medium-range missiles be used for peaceful purpsoes?"

Academician Vitaliy Goldanskiy:

"Yes, they can. If all the 50,000 existing warheads were dismantled, this would be enough to keep all atomic power stations working for two-three years. And on the new type of reactors - for 20-30 years."

The questions often strayed from the "jubilee" celebrations.

"How many prisoners are there in the Soviet Union today?"

Minister of internal Affairs Aleksandr Vlasov:

"An amnesty is now being carried out in keeping with a Decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. We expect the number of prisoners to drop by 18 per cent by the end of the year. Now I can only say that their total number is far less than the figure given by the Western press."

"What reforms are being planned to limit the power of state security bodies?"

CPSU Central Committee Secretary Anatoliy Lukyanov:

"The KGB has never been a body of power, it is one of the bodies of state administration. It would therefore be absurd to speak about special power."

The programme of the press centre, of course, was not only featured on questions and answers.

On November 1, Mikhail Nenashev, Chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for Publishing, Printing and Book Trade, presented by the audience Mikhail Gorbachev's book *Perestroika and New Thinking of Our Country and the Whole World*, which was brought out a few days ago in the USSR and the USA. [sentence as received]

The writer Grigoriy Baklanov and Igor Dedkob, member of the Editorial Board of *Kommunist* magazine, and Nikolay Shishin, director of the press centre, pointed out that the author had given up edification in the book, inviting readers to jointly think things over. Before, works by political leaders of this rank were compled as a code of dogmas to be learned by rote and strictly fulfilled. But today Gorbachev has made a special point: no one has the right to truth in the last instance. The monopoly on it on the part of any person or any group leads to a stiffness of thought, which may harm perestroyka.

The live telecast of the grand-meeting, devoted to the jubilee, drew journalists to a television screen. There was silence but in the first interval the reporters' omnipresent need to get comments burst into the open. Who from? There were only colleagues around. Representatives of Polish TV aimed their camera at a Chinese newsman. They put their question in Russian: "What do you think about the first part of the report?"

The press centre will wind up its work late on the eve of the holiday. And for the time being 18 international communication booths and 18 tele-types connect it with the world, awaiting news from the Kremlin.

Solovyev Addresses Leningrad GOSR Ceremony
LD070455 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] A solemn sitting of the Leningrad Oblast and city party committees and the oblast and city soviets of people's deputies has been held in honor of the 70th Great October Socialist Revolution anniversary. Comrade Solovyev, first secretary of the Leningrad Party obkom, addressed the sitting.

French Communist Leader Addresses Moscow Forum
PM171454 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 5 Nov 87 p 4

[Unattributed report: "A Requirement of our Time"]

[Text] At the forum of parties and movements from the whole world attending the ceremonies for the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution, [PCF Secretary General] Georges Marchais delivered the following speech:

The October Revolution 70 years ago was a historic step forward for mankind. It gave the Soviet people vast prospects for progress and ended imperialism's total domination of the world. Today, on all continents, countries are building socialist societies with increasing diversity. Thus, socialism is a pressing requirement of our time and is showing its ability to answer the major questions which societies are facing.

This can be seen in the growing movement for restructuring and acceleration in the Soviet Union. On the basis of its achievements, Soviet society is changing radically to solve the problems it faces. There is a strong impetus for change, as Mikhail Gorbachev's speech confirmed. What an exciting experience it is for everybody!

These changes contain ideas which are dear to us: the priority given to satisfying social and human needs, justice and social progress, economic efficiency, the development of democracy, and peace. We irrevocably condemned Stalinism—that monstrous perversion of socialism—precisely because this is our concept of socialism. It was this same concept which, in the seventies and early eighties, led us to express criticism and anxiety about what was happening in several socialist countries, notably in the sphere of economic and social policy and respect for human rights. It is also as a result of this concept of socialism that we fully support the current process in the Soviet Union.

This process has decisive effects on international relations. The Soviet proposals and initiatives have already enabled historic progress on disarmament. They are making a major contribution to the great liberation movement, which is leading mankind to a higher level of civilization.

At a time when our world is changing radically as a result of peoples' struggles, when socialism is proving its vitality, when science and technology are opening up the possibility of great progress for mankind's benefit, capitalism is plunging the countries it rules into a deep crisis.

This is the case in France. It is a developed country, with considerable material and human resources; however, unemployment, poverty, and insecurity constantly increase. Essential resources are wasted, and potential is squandered. Day after day, capital's forces are establishing a more relentless, tougher, more unequal society.

We call on our people to unite in action to reject this aggression, and to secure a new policy of justice, freedom, and peace. Faced with capitalism's bankruptcy, we are putting forward a modern and realistic answer: building by democratic means an original, democratic, self-managing, socialist society—a French brand of socialism.

Whatever interpretations there may be of the way in which the world is developing, there are a large number of problems facing us all. I am thinking of peace and disarmament, famine and development, the mastery of scientific and technological progress, changes in the sphere of information and communication, peaceful exploitation of space and the oceans, and environmental protection. The solution of these problems requires great combined efforts in the international sphere. Of course, I cannot discuss them all in this speech. I will deal with two of them.

First, peace and disarmament.

The arms race, the insane plans to militarize space, and the division of the world into blocs on the basis of a concept of security based on "the balance of terror," have produced a simple and terrifying choice: disarmament or mankind's destruction. Men of our day are now faced with the ability to end the world, or to prevent its destruction—an ability thought to belong to the realm of myth. There is no other more urgent problem. There is no more urgent or imperative task than general and controlled disarmament.

Our objective is no nuclear weapons between now and the year 2000, and we are taking action to eliminate all chemical and neutron weapons, and to achieve a balanced reduction in conventional weapons. We think that France must say no to star wars, end its nuclear tests, encourage monitoring, adhere to all existing international treaties, put forward proposals on disarmament, and support those made by other countries or institutions.

Opinion polls have shown that 8 out of 10 French people want elimination of all nuclear weapons, and think that our country ought to throw its full weight behind disarmament. This makes the position adopted by the French authorities, who refuse to contribute to the process which has been started, even more reprehensible. That is why we are calling on our people to unite on as broad a front as possible to express their desire for peace.

The second major problem is peoples' right to development.

While 800 million human beings are suffering from famine, poverty, and illiteracy, the arms race, which is swallowing up considerable sums of money, is seen in its true light—as a crime. We therefore support the nonaligned countries' proposal to create a development fund administered by the United Nations and drawn from a 10

levy on arms spending, and we propose the cancellation of the debt, which exceeds $1 trillion and which is creating desperate, and at times explosive, situations in the poorest countries. It is now more vital than ever to build new international relations, and to develop the broadest possible cooperation to satisfy the needs of all peoples, with a view to the creation of a new international economic order and complete disarmament.

Everybody has a responsibility to take action to promote the independence and sovereignty of nations, and to respect their equality and free choice. The demand for freedom and dignity is common to all peoples. They have an inviolable right to decide their own fate.

It is in this spirit, and in keeping with the Helsinki charter, that we think it is necessary to promote the broadest possible cooperation in Europe, from the Atlantic to the Urals, based on mutual respect and mutual interest. Such cooperation among states with different social systems is bound to encourage detente and peaceful coexistence.

One last word. Our determined intention to defend freedom and human rights wherever they are threatened prompts us to place particular emphasis on the need for sanctions to be imposed on the racist South African regime by all countries in the international community, in accordance with UN resolutions.

As we can see, the human race faces great challenges. It has the means of accepting them. This must be done by states, peoples, and the many different forces concerned. Initial steps have been taken to achieve joint action by all these forces. We are determined to continue to make our

contribution to building as broad a movement as possible of pacifists, Communists, progressives, Socialists, Social Democrats, ecologists, believers, and atheists—all those who want mankind's survival.

This is the path of the future. It is the path we choose.

GOSR Greetings Sent to Gorbachev

From LCY Presidium

PM170949 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Nov 87 Morning Edition p 4

[LCY Central Committee Presidium greetings message to M.S. Gorbachev]

[Text] To Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee:

Esteemed Comrade Gorbachev,

On the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the LCY Central Committee Presidium sends you, the CPSU Central Committee, the Communists, and all the working people of the Soviet Union cordial congratulations and best wishes for the country's further socialist development and the friendly Soviet people's prosperity.

In 7 decades of socialist building, the Soviet people have achieved great results in material, social, and spiritual development. The processes of economic and social reforms are opening up a new scope in the USSR for development of productive forces, democratization of social relations, and a better, richer, and happier life for working people. The Communists and all working people of socialist Yugoslavia are attentively following your efforts aimed at implementing these aims. We wish you success in pursuing this course, being certain that this conforms with the interests of the USSR's peoples and developing socialism as a world process.

We take this opportunity to express our readiness to continue to develop successfully and promote on the basis of the well known principles bilateral relations and multilateral cooperation between the SFRY and the USSR and between the LCY and the CPSU for the good of the peoples of our countries, peace, and social progress.

From Spanish Communists

PM161159 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 87 Second Edition p 3

[Spanish Communist Party Message to Gorbachev under the general heading "Congratulations to the Land of the Soviets"]

[Text] To Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee,

Comrade Gorbachev!

On behalf of the Central Committee and all members of the Spanish Communist Party, I cordially congratulate the Soviet people, the CPSU, and you personally on the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

No single political event in any country of the world has had such profound and all-embracing consequences as the seizure of power by the Soviets and the party of the Bolsheviks under V.I. Lenin's leadership. The events of October 1917 in Russia changed the face of the world. The wave of revolutionary and democratic transformations which they caused predetermined the defeat of fascism, the victory of the anticolonial and anti-imperialist revolutions in African, Asian, and Latin American countries, and the creation of tens of states which act from positions not fitting into the logic and laws of capitalism.

In connection with the 70th anniversary of such an outstanding event, we wholeheartedly wish you great successes in the policy of restructuring Soviet society which was begun by the CPSU under your leadership, Comrade General Secretary.

We express the confidence that your policy will help to safeguard peace, ensure full and verifiable disarmament, disbandment of military blocs, and creation of a system of all-embracing security. It will also promote development throughout the world of the struggle for social progress, socialism, and freedom.

Fraternal communist greetings,

Gerardo Iglesias Arguelles, secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party.

Gromyko Meets With North Korean Visitors

PM101251 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "In an Atmosphere of Friendship"]

[Text] On 8 November A.A. Gromyko received in the Kremlin the DPRK party and government delegation which took part in the 70th anniversary celebrations of the Great October Revolution. The guests included delegation head Pak Song-chol, member of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the DPRK; Kim Yong-nam, member of the WPK Central Committee Politburo, vice premier of the State Administration Council, and DPRK foreign minister; Kwon Min-chun, deputy chief of the WPK Central Committee International Department; and Kwon Hui-kyong, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK ambassador to the USSR.

The following from the Soviet side took part in the conversation, which was held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and full mutual understanding: P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; L.A. Voronin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and other officials.

A.A. Gromyko observed that the events taking place in Moscow in connection with the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution had received an enormous response in the world. As the foreign mass media note, the report delivered by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the ceremonial session in the Kremlin is of special significance.

Much is being said and written in various countries about the meeting of party and movement representatives, which marks an important step toward developing mutual understanding and trust among the peoples and countries.

We are fully determined today to continue solving the problems that confront Soviet society. Very much work lies ahead in the political, economic, and social spheres. We call this process revolutionary restructuring. It is helping speed up the socioeconomic development of Soviet society and further enrich socialist democracy. In my capacity as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium I can stress absolutely clearly, A.A. Gromyko said, that the supreme organ of state power is passing and will continue to pass laws whose aim is to involve millions of people in energetic activity.

Generalizing all that has been said, the following conclusion can be drawn: The party wants to make even greater use of the powerful potential of our social system—socialism. The aim of party activity is to improve people's life and make it richer and more vital. This concerns both the material conditions of life and the spiritual sphere, in the broadest sense of that term.

The party speaks frankly to its cadres of all levels and the entire Soviet people: It must be fully understood that we cannot continue working as we have done hitherto. Nor can we work without confidence that the resolution of the historic tasks of restructuring is feasible and realistic. The mighty targets facing Soviet people dictate the need to restructure thinking, too.

Removing the threat of a new war and preserving peace lie at the heart of Soviet foreign policy. This was stressed with the utmost force in the report delivered at the ceremonial session in the Kremlin marking the glorious jubilee. This idea was also contained in the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress and subsequent party central committee plenums. As a result of protracted efforts by the Soviet leadership, the point has been reached where conclusion of an agreement on eliminating two classes of weapons of mass destruction is in sight. The question of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Washington has also been resolved in this context.

However, this must not reduce the vitality of the struggle for further reduction and full elimination of nuclear weapons. We will in no way slacken the struggle, A.A. Gromyko said, but, on the contrary, will intensify it in view of the colossal potential of these weapons stockpiled in the world.

Pak Song-chol stated that during the celebrations, the DPRK delegation was able to form an impression of the Soviet people, which is carrying out great transformations. The Korean visitor described how the people of his country have started the work of implementing the Third 7-Year Plan, how the struggle to unite the north and south of Korea is developing, and how the pitch of demonstrations against the antidemocratic Seoul regime and transformation of South Korea into a U.S. nuclear bridgehead is intensifying.

The interlocutors expressed deep satisfaction with the dynamic development of Soviet-Korean relations of late, particularly since the meeting between Comrades M.S. Gorbachev and Kim Il-song in Moscow in October 1986.

Both sides expressed their resolve to continue strengthening ties between the parties, parliaments, and peoples of the two countries and stated that they will collaborate energetically to improve the situation and establish extensive cooperation in the Asian and Pacific region in the spirit of the Soviet Union's Vladivostok proposals. Attention was drawn here to the foreign policy of Japan, whose ruling circles are increasingly hitching their country to the U.S. nuclear chariot.

A.A. Gromyko assured the Korean delegation that the Soviet Union has supported and will continue to support the DPRK's efforts to unite Korea peacefully and asked that this be conveyed to the DPRK leadership.

Pak Song-chol expressed gratitude to the CPSU and the government and people of the USSR for their consistent support for the DPRK's peace-loving course.

Rogachev Meets Japanese Liberal Democrat

PM101655 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Nov 87 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Meeting Held"]

[Text] On 3 November I.A. Rogachev, USSR deputy foreign minister, received B. Kharu [name as published], a prominent figure in Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party and deputy chairman of the Association of Japanese Parliamentary Deputies for Friendship with the Soviet Union, who is in Moscow for the 70th anniversary

of the Great October Revolution celebrations, at the latter's request. They discussed some issues of mutual interest concerning Soviet-Japanese relations.

Japanese Communist Discusses Gorbachev Speech

OW140540 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Excerpts] We will air a statement by Mr Mitsuhiro Kaneko, chief of the Secretariat of the Japan Communist Party [JCP] Central Committee, who attended a forum commemorating the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR] in Kremlin.

[Begin recording] [Kaneko] The GOSR opened a new chapter, a new door, in human history. I think that it greatly encouraged laboring classes and working people in the world and provided them with the central axis. The GOSR represented a first huge step for mankind toward the goal of liberation from exploitations, poverty, repression of people, and war. In this context, we can say that it has a very great significance. [passage omitted]

Although briefly, in his speech Mr Gorbachev also referred to the question of nuclear arms. In December 1984, a joint statement was issued following the meeting of the two leaders of the JCP and the CPSU, that is, the Miyamoto-Chernenko meeting. Listening to his speech, I felt that the spirit of this joint statement had been spreading throughout the world. This is a very important thing.

Not only Mr Gorbachev mentioned this subject in his speech. In their congratulatory speeches, representatives of parties and liberation forces from many countries stressed that abolition of nuclear arms was a task of mankind, that is, a task transcending national borders. I think this is very significant. In this sense, I believe that the declaration made in the joint statement following the summit meeting of the JCP and the CPSU is very significant. The joint statement declared: It is an urgent, life-or-death task for mankind to stop nuclear war and abolish nuclear arms. It is a central task in world politics and antinuclear international movements. Therefore, this should be emphasized as a primary task in the United Nations, in bilateral talks, all international conferences, and antinuclear movements. The fundamental strength required for achieving this task and goal stems from popular movements and enhanced public opinion in various countries.

I believe that the above declaration is very significant. The United States and the Soviet Union have agreed to totally abolish the INF in their negotiations, and Mr Gorbachev is scheduled to visit Washington to hold talks with President Reagan. However, the accord has not yet been signed, and the United States has to go through the process of ratification after the signing of the accord. How to execute the accord is also a problem to be resolved. So we cannot say the task has now been accomplished completely and we are all happy. It is simply too wishful and unscientific to think that nuclear arms will be abolished without any resistance.

As was said in the joint statement between the JCP and the CPSU, we should set prevention of nuclear war and abolition of nuclear arms as our central task and give foremost priority to it. By carrying out our struggle in this way, we can resolve the questions of the INF, SDI, ban on the use of nuclear arms, establishing nuclear-free zones, and total prohibition of nuclear tests. I felt this strongly during my attendance at the forum marking the GOSR anniversary. There are differences of opinion on specific issues between the JCP and the CPSU. This is no secret. However, the two parties— putting aside these differences— should work together in the campaign to prevent nuclear war and abolish nuclear arms. This was much emphasized in the joint statement, and I believe that the joint statement has increasingly been gaining importance. The joint statement called on communist parties, workers parties, and peace-loving forces in the world as well as our two parties to take joint action to fulfill this task. I believe that antinuclear movements in the world have now been showing a favorable response to this appeal.

In this context, I think that the joint statement produced jointly by the two parties has great vigor and vitality. Therefore, the two parties should push ahead with this task.

As many as 20 million Soviet people were victimized during World War II. This is the largest number of victims in the war history of the world. At the same time, we should note that over 100,000 people lost their lives in Hiroshima and Nagasaki in the first use of nuclear weapons. This was indeed a serious event. Therefore, the peoples of the Soviet Union, which lost 20 million people in the war, and Japan, which experienced bitter sufferings in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, should join hands and struggle for peace. We are now asked to wage this struggle more strongly than ever. [end recording]

You have just listened to a statement by Mr Mitsuhiro Kaneko, chief of the secretariat of the JCP Central Committee.

Chinese Delegations Mark October Revolution

OW071023 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 1500 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Excerpts] Delegates from nearly 180 parties and organizations continued their celebration of the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution in the Kremlin. [passage omitted] China's Heihe City delegation arrived in Amur to take part in activities marking the 70th anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution. China-USSR Friendship Association delegations from Jilin are taking part in celebrations along Soviet coastal regions. It is expected that the Chinese delegation headed by Zhang Wenjin, president of the Chinese

People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, will arrive in Moscow today to take part in the celebration activities of the Great Socialist October Revolution.

Tereshkova Receives Chinese Amity Delegation

LD062114 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1418 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow, 6 Nov (TASS)—TASS correspondent Valentin Kulikov reports: "Great significance is attached in the Soviet Union to the visit of the Chinese delegation, and people are expressing confidence that it will help to further strengthen friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries," Valentina Tereshkova, USSR cosmonaut, chairman of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, has stated. In the building of the Moscow House of Friendship today she received a delegation from the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Society headed by Zhang Wenjin, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries.

The delegation arrived in Moscow on Thursday at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers to take part in the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

"The Soviet people, Valentina Tereshkova continued, have always been sincere friends of the great Chinese people [quote marks as received]. The Soviet Union greatly values the contribution made by it to the development of human civilization over many centuries.

"In the recent past, the chairman of the presidium noted, we were all carefully following the proceedings of the 13th Congress of the Communist Party of China [quote marks as received]. It has posed before the country the great tasks of socioeconomic upsurge. We wish the Chinese Communists and all the working people of China success in solving those tasks."

"We had expected to be welcomed in Moscow with traditional hospitality, and our expectations have been amply fulfilled," said Zhang Wenjin. The members of the delegation have seen for themselves that the Soviet people have deep feelings of friendship for the people of China."

"Our delegation"—the guest continued—has the responsible task of expressing on behalf of the billion-strong population of the PRC, profound gratitude and respect for the Great October Socialist Revolution. The 70th anniversary of the Great October is not just a jubilee, but also a notable milestone in the life of the Soviet people, which, under the leadership of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, have entered upon a new stage of their development." [quote marks as received]

"The Chinese people are attentively following the progress of the restructuring that is being implemented in the USSR, and sincerely wish the Soviet people success in it," said Zhang Wenjin.

Taking part in the conversation was the Chinese Ambassador to the USSR Yu Hongliang.

Progress in Relations Noted

OW131053 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 1500 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Vasilyev commentary]

[Text] Dear Chinese friends, the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was a significant day in the history of the Soviet Union and in the life of the Soviet people. Across the world people with kind hearts celebrated this day with great pomp and ceremony. On this occasion, our station commentator Vasilyev wrote:

There were 163 delegations from 119 countries taking part in the celebrations for the 70th GOSR anniversary in Moscow, which reflected their respect for the Soviet Union, the CPSU, and the Soviet people. We are happy to point out that a delegation from the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and the China-USSR Friendship Association, headed by Zhang Wenjin, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, was among the guests at the reviewing stand watching the military parade and workers procession on 7 November at Red Square in Moscow.

While celebrating across the country, the Soviet Union's workers once again demonstrated their faith in the GOSR tradition and in the standard of proletarian internationalism. This internationalism constantly claims victories in the CPSU's international policies and in the foreign political activities of the Soviet Union. At the grand rally held on 2 November in Moscow marking the 70th GOSR anniversary, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed in his report that to promote friendship and cooperation with socialist countries is a primary goal of the Soviet Union's foreign policy.

It is understandable that the CPSU and the Soviet Union Government attach great importance to relations with the PRC. The Soviet Union and China are not only neighbors but also two giant socialist countries. In international development as well as in advancement of the two countries, much depends on their mutual relations. We and China are carrying out similar missions — to accelerate social and economic development, which can serve as a reliable basis for carrying out planned social and economic programs and exchanging accumulated reform experience.

We would like to point out with satisfaction that some progress has been made in recent years in economic cooperation and trade between the Soviet Union and China. Under a 1985 accord, the Soviet Union helped China build 7 and renovate 17 energy, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgical, machinery manufacturing, coal, and chemical enterprises, among which were some large ones, such as Anshan Steel and Iron Works, Baotou Steel and Iron Works, Wuhan Steel and Iron Works, and Luoyang Tractor Plant. Bilateral trade, including border trade, continues to expand. Both sides search for new ways to extend cooperation in trade, economy, science, and technology. Progress has also been made in cultural and sports exchanges, and contact among social organizations of our two countries and in other areas has increased. It has been agreed to hold a Soviet Union Science and Technology Day in China in 1988 and a China Science and Technology Day in the Soviet Union in 1989. Both sides have started drawing up cultural cooperation programs for 1988-1990.

It should be pointed out that certain progress has been made in bilateral political relations. Parliaments in both countries constantly send delegations to visit each other. The Soviet people keep close watch over how the Chinese people, under the CPC's leadership, carry out the mammoth task of socialist construction. They wish the Chinese people success in implementing the resolutions of the 13th CPC National Congress.

The Soviet people unanimously embraced the 27th CPSU Congress' policy of establishing reciprocal, good-neighborly, cooperative relations with China. General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail S. Gorbachev, in his newly-published book *"Perestroyka: Restructuring and New Thinking for Our Country and the Whole World,"* pointed out that we consider China a great socialist country, and we take practical steps to ensure smooth development of good-neighborly and cooperative relations between the Soviet Union and China. In this respect, we have seen certain improvement and progress. We believe the estranged period is over. We would like to invite Chinese comrades to join us in strengthening the friendly relations between our two countries and our two peoples.

Zhang Wenjin Interviewed

OW131021 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 1500 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] A delegation from the China-USSR Friendship Association led by Zhang Wenjin, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, has been visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers. The Chinese guests were greeted by beautifully decorated Moscow, where festivities were held in celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

During their stay in Moscow, the Chinese guests attended the festivities and met and talked to the Soviet people. On Friday, 6 November, at the International Friendship House, Zhang Wenjin and the Chinese delegation he led held a meeting with Tereshkova, who is chairman of the presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and who is also the first woman cosmonaut in the world. The meeting was held in a friendly atmosphere. Activists of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, officials of the Union, and Chinese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Yu Hongliang were also present at the meeting.

On 7 November, the Chinese guests attended the celebration at Red Square where they watched a military parade and workers processions. On the same day, the Soviet Government and the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries cosponsored a reception at the Kremlin. Our station special reporters Baydaluk and Sharipov interviewed Zhang Wenjin, head of the China-USSR Friendship Association delegation and president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries. Here is what Comrade Zhang Wenjin said:

[Begin recording] [Zhang Wenjin] We are very delighted and honored that the delegation of the China-USSR Friendship Association had the opportunity to attend the celebrations on the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. At Red Square today, we, along with the Soviet leaders and people, watched magnificent scenes of military parades and impressive proces ions.

This is an unusual occasion because the October Revolution in 1917 not only changed the future of Russia but also produced a far-reaching influence on the world. Great changes have occurred in the world and (?the Soviet Union) in the past 7 decades. We are very pleased to be here today. The celebrations are impressive and magnificent. It is hard to express our feelings in few words.

We have been keenly interested in the economic reform currently being carried out in the Soviet Union, and we regard the reform as having great significance. We wish the Soviet people successes under the leadership of Comrade Gorbachev and the Soviet government. [end recording]

On 8 November, Zhang Wenjin and the delegation of the China-USSR Friendship Association led by him are to arrive in Leningrad, the birthplace of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Dobrynin, Syria Party Official Sign Plan

LD070041 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 6 Nov 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A meeting was held today between Comrade Dobrynin and A. Al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, who heads a party and

government delegation from the Syrian Arab Republic to the celebrations on the 70th anniversary of the Great October. An exchange of information on the foreign and domestic policy of the USSR and Syria and the activity of the CPSU and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Al-Ahmar stressed the fundamental significance of the initiative by the Soviet leadership on the holding of a very representative meeting of parties and movements of different political and ideological persuasions from all regions of the world. In connection with the situation in the Near East, the importance of intensifying efforts in the interests of a just settlement of the problems in the region and the need to convene for this purpose a full-blooded international conference with the participation on an equal rights basis of all interested sides were stressed.

The sides affirmed with satisfaction the successful development of contacts between the CPSU and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. During the meeting, a plan for contacts between the two parties for 1987-88 was signed.

Al-Ahmar Sees Other Delegations

JN070708 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] A meeting was held in Moscow yesterday between Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, who is leading the Syrian delegation to the celebrations on 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR], and Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central committee and chief of the International Department. The two sides exchanged information on the domestic and foreign policies of their countries as well as the activities of the two parties within this framework. The two sides expressed satisfaction with the high standard of relations of cooperation between the two parties and friendly countries as well as successful development of these relations in all fields.

Comrade al-Ahmar expressed his appreciation for the efforts of the USSR to resolve the problems of world peace and human progress. He also praised the CPSU's initiative calling for a meeting of the world's various parties and organizations. Such a meeting will contribute to placing these forces at the service of mankind's peace and progress.

At the end of the meeting, the two sides signed a cooperation agreement between the two parties for the next 2 years. Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar signed the agreement for the Ba'th Party and Comrade Anatoliy Dobrynin signed it for the CPSU.

Another meeting was held between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Lao People's Revolutionary Party. The two sides discussed relations of cooperation between the two friendly parties and issues of common interest. An agreement for cooperation between the two parties was signed. Comrade Mahmud Kallu, member of the central Committee, signed the agreement for the Ba'th Party, and (Mongasavaphun), Central Committee member, signed it for the Lao People's Revolutionary Party.

Comrade al-Ahmar also met with Alvero Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party. Comrade Fayiz Isma'il, secretary general of the Socialist Unionist Party and memebr of the Central Leadership of the Progressive National Front, attended the meeting. The two sides exchanged viewpoints on issues of cooperation between the two parties, developments in the Arab arena, and issues of common interest. An expanded meeting was held yesterday in which the Arab delegations, participating in the 70th anniversary of the GOSR, took part. The conferees expressed the importance of Arab-Soviet friendship vis-a-vis the Arab countries' struggle. They affirmed the importance of holding regular meetings among their parties to continues discussions of the issues in the Arab arena and coordinate efforts and capabilities of their organizations to confront major challenges, Israeli aggression, and schemes of imperialism in the Arab homeland.

Jabir Attends GOSR Parade in Red Square

LD072241 Tripoli JANA in English 1830 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow, Al Harth [Nov] 7, *Jamahiriyah News Agency*—Colonel Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, the commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, today attended the big military parade mounted in Moscow to mark the 70th anniversary of the Soviet October Revolution.

The parade, held in the Red Square in Moscow and attended by delegations from over 80 countries, saw a symbolic exhibition of all sections of the Soviet Army and examples of advanced weapons.

Dobrynin Meets With Austrian CP Delegation

LD142352 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 13 Nov 87

[from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Today Comrade Dobrynin and Comrade Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, had a meeting with a delegation of the Austrian Communist Party headed by chairman Muhri, member of the politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, and Steiner, member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee. A comradely exchange of opinions on issues pertaining to development of the international situation, above all on the European continent, took place. The role and place of communist parties in conditions of the interrelated and interdependent world were also discussed. In this connection the sides were unanimous in their high assessment of the meeting of leaders of parties

and movements which was held in Moscow in connection with the 70th Great October Socialist Revolution. They considered it an important step in pursuing the cause of strengthening of interaction of all progressive democratic forces in their fight for resolving the most topical problems of humanity.

Comrade Dobrynin thoroughly informed the Austrian comrades of that multifacted work being done in the USSR to refine all walks of public life. Explanations were given on various aspects of Soviet foreign policy in relation to the latest peace initiatives proposed by the USSR.

The representatives of the Austrian Communist Party reported on the activities of Austrian Communists related to defending socioeconomic and democratic interests of the country's working people, and raising the constructive role of neutral Austria in questions of European policies in a spirit of new thinking.

The meeting passed in a comradely and frank atmosphere. On the same day, the delegation of the Austrian Communist Party went home. At the airport it was seen off by Comrade Razumovskiy and by senior staff of the CPSU Central Committee.

Dobrynin Receives Colombian Communist Vieira
PM171449 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In A Spirit of Mutual Understanding"]

[Text] On 13 November A.F. Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, met with G. Vieira, secretary general of the Communist Party of Colombia [PCC], who has been heading the party's delegation at the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

G. Vieira expressed profound satisfaction at the delegation's participation in the jubilee celebrations and in the meeting of representatives of parties and movements, which, he stated, have produced a great reaction in Colombia and other Latin American countries. The secretary general of the PCC Central Committee emphasized the tremendous significance for Communists and people of other political currents of the innovative and creative approach to the fundamental problems of the present day shown in M.S. Gorbachev's report and his speech at the meeting.

G. Vieira described the complex situation in which Colombia's Communists have to work and the orgy of terror in the country. Hundreds of patriots, democrats, and party activists have fallen victim to it. Despite this fact the PCC will continue to make efforts aimed at resolving the acute problems of Colombia's internal life by political means.

The CPSU side expressed solidarity with the struggle waged by Communists and other progressive forces in Colombia against the reactionary violence and for the country's development along the path of democracy and the strengthening of national independence.

J. Caicedo, member of the PCC Central Committee Executive Committee, took part in the conversation, which was held in the spirit of friendship and full mutual understanding typical of relations between the CPSU and the PCC.

Mengistu Cables GOSR Thanks to Gorbachev
LD112343 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 11 Nov 87

[Text] Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, who was in the USSR attending celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, has sent a telegram from on board his plane addressed to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which expresses deep gratitude and thanks for the warm, friendly hospitality extended to the Ethiopian leader and the accompanying delegation during their stay in the Soviet Union.

Mengistu Haile Mariam sincerely wished successes in fulfilment of outlined plans aiming to improve the well being of the Soviet people.

Solomentsev Sees Off Jubilee Delegations
PM181219 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Nov 87 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Departure of Foreign Delegations"]

[Text] The following foreign delegations and representatives, who took part in the jubilee celebrations to mark the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, have left Moscow for home:

the Communist Party of Australia—B. Aarons, member of the party People's Control National Executive Committee;

the Bahrain National Liberation Front—S. Ibn 'Ali, party general secretary;

the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin headed by H. Schmidt, party chairman;

the Republic of Burundi headed by S. Rusuku, member of the Military Committee for National Salvation Executive Committee and minister of transport, posts, and telecommunications;

the People's National Congress of Guyana—R. Chandisingh, party general secretary and the country's vice-president;

the Communist Party of Greece headed by K. Florakis, general secretary of the party Central Committee;

the Egyptian National Progressive Unionist Grouping (left) comprising F. Mursi and H.A. Razzaq, member of the party Central Committee Politburo;

the Egyptian Arab Socialist Nasirite Party—D. Dawud, party general secretary;

the Communist Party of Ireland—J. Stewart, party general secretary;

the Republic of Cape Verde headed by A.M. Duarte, member of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde [PAICV] National Council Political Commission;

the Costa Rican Popular Vanguard Party—H. Vargas, general secretary of the party Central Committee;

the Lebanese Communist Party—G. Hawi, general secretary of the party Central Committee;

the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party—W. Junblatt, party chairman;

the Tunisian Communist Party—M. Harmel, party general secretary;

the South African African National Congress [ANC] comprising O. Tambo, ANC president, and A. Nzo, ANC general secretary.

The delegations and representatives were seen off by M.S. Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; V.M. Borisenkov, V.G. Zakharov, and Ye.F. Karpova, members of the CPSU Central Committee; A.I. Ievlev, B.V. Kravtsov, and I.F. Obraztsov, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee; A.I. Vlasov and F.M. Frolyshev, first deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; V.A. Abolentsev and A.Yu. Urnov, deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; N.S. Perun, senior secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee; Yu.A. Belyakov, second secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom; G.P. Veselov, Yu.S. Melentev, and I.P. Peresypkon, RSFSR ministers; M.P. Gabdulin, editor in chief of *Agitator*; and other officials.

Soviet Delegation Arrives in Helsinki

LD041742 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1016 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] Helsinki, 4 Nov (TASS)—A Soviet state delegation led by Vladimir Gusev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, arrived here today to take part in the celebrations devoted to the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The delegation includes Nikolay Konarev, USSR Minister of Railways and chairman of the Central Board of the "USSR-Finland" society, and Kazimir Labetskiy, first deputy chairman of the Leningrad Gorispolkom and deputy of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet.

At the airport, the delegation was met by representatives of the Finnish Foreign Ministry, the leadership of the "Finland-Soviet Union" society, and other officials. The welcoming party included Vladimir Sobolev, USSR ambassador to Finland.

Japan-Soviet GOSR Symposium Held in Osaka

OW080648 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] The Japan-USSR symposium held in Osaka, Japan,to mark the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution has come to a close.

The symposium was held by the Japan-USSR Friendship Association and [words indistinct] with the support of local autonomous bodies, the Japan Socialist Party, and the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan as part of the celebrations marking the 70th GOSR anniversary. Scholars of Soviet history and representatives of academic institutes in the Kansai District participated in the symposium.

Soviets Greets Honecker on GOSR Anniversary

AU131015 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Nov 87 p 1

[Greetings message from the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council]

[Text] Dear Comrade Erich Honecker:

On the eve of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, we convey to you our fervent Communist greetings and cordial congratulations on this important date.

Your life is closely linked with the greatest revolution in the history of mankind, with the struggle for the cause of the October, and with our country's most difficult steps in building socialism. We wholeheartedly thank you for

your personal contribution to defending the achievements of the revolution, to the establishment and growth of the world's first state of the working people, and to the development of international relations with the Soviet people.

The Soviet people consider you as a tested advocate of the fraternal friendship and cooperation with the Soviet country and of continuing the cause of October, embodied in our society's overall renewal.

We wish you good health, happiness, and well-being.

CPSU Central Committee;

Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet;

USSR Council of Ministers.

Political & Social

Gorbachev Book on Restructuring Reviewed

PM171829 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Nov 87 First Edition p 2

[Editorial article: "Great October and Restructuring: On M.S. Gorbachev's New Book"; boldface passages as published]

[Text] "I wrote this book in the desire to address the peoples directly... I am well aware that not everyone will agree with my ideas. Indeed, I will not agree with everything that other people say about various problems. Therefore dialogue is all the more necessary, and this book is my contribution to it." That is how Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, begins his book (Footnote) (M.S. Gorbachev, *"Restructuring and the New Thinking for Our Country and the Whole World"* [*"Perestroyka i Novoye Myshleniye dlya Nashey Strany i dlya Vsego Mira"*], Moscow, Political Publishing House, 1987, 271 pages).

This book is indeed a dialogue—a frank discussion with the readers, with each and every one of us, a discussion with a thinking interlocutor who wants to know the truth, and therefore does not seek roundabout forms for his questions...

What is restructuring? How and why was this idea born? What does it discard and what does it create? Does it not reflect disappointment with socialism? Does it not mean a departure from socialism, an erosion of it? Was not 1917 itself a mistake? And did we not spend all of the next 70 years moving "in the wrong direction"?! What is the new political thinking?

Questions, questions... The author heard them during tours of our country and trips abroad. They were raised in thousands of letters... And he gives direct answers to all these direct questions.

But this book is not a "pointing finger," not a scientific tract, and not a piece of propaganda publicity. Above all it consists of discussions and reflections on restructuring, on the problems facing us, on the scale of the changes, and on the complex, crucial, and unique nature of our time.

On the complexity—the book describes without any embellishments how back in the second half of the seventies it was already noticeable that the country had begun to lose speed in its progress; how breakdowns in the running of the economy increased and, one after another, difficulties began to accumulate and grow more acute and unresolved problems began to multiply. The rate of growth of the national income, by the beginning of the eighties, had fallen to a level which in effect brought us close to economic stagnation. It was, M.S. Gorbachev observes, as if "the vast flywheel of a mighty machine is spinning, but its drive belts to work places are marking time..."

At the same time stagnation phenomena and other phenomena alien to socialism appeared in public life. The world of day-to-day realities and the world of ostentatious prosperity diverged more and more. The gulf between words and reality generated social passivity and distrust in the slogans proclaimed. Ideological and moral values began to be eroded, silently and almost imperceptibly.

The author does not write about this as an observer from the sidelines. He does not try to adopt the arrogant pose of "judge" of the past. At that time he was living and working together with the people. Perhaps it is this involvement in the people's life that enables him to regard this very recent past not as either black or rose-colored, but as a multicolored palette of the living and contradictory reality of life itself...

This book has another pecularity—it is profoundly personal [lichnostnyy] in nature. This too is a sign of the times, because today people want to know not only what is being said, but also who is saying it... The personality factor is becoming increasingly significant...

Yes, party decisions are discussed in this book. Decisions which emerged as a result of detailed discussions and the collective exchange of opinions. The decisions that were crystallized in the resolutions of the 27th party congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums.

But at the same time the author speaks of how he thought and thinks; what his individual path to these decisions was; what path he took to restructuring...

He recalls the late forties, when he traveled through the war-ravaged cities on his way to Moscow to study. He recalls university; meetings, later on, with the most diverse people, conversations with them, their letters. He recalls how in 1983, after his report on the 113th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth, he sensed that his thoughts coincided with the mood of his party comrades, of many people. And, conversely, how after this some people started to look askance: "Not everyone liked my report—it was not as optimistic as was required at the time."

M.S. Gorbachev describes how among the working class and peasantry, among the intelligentsia, in the party apparatus, centrally and locally, people gradually began to think seriously about what was happening in the country, and how, long before the Central Committee April (1985) plenum, a group of party and state figures set about a comprehensive analysis of the state of the economy. They made use of the recommendations of scientists and specialists, all the best that the country's social thinking had created. This analysis, this arsenal of

constructive ideas later became the basis of the concept of restructuring. So there was no improvization. It was a well thought out, profoundly studied and considered position.

Restructuring is not the whim of individual figures in whom ambitions have suddenly flared up. Restructuring is not some kind of insight or revelation, but an understanding of the objective need for renewal and acceleration, an understanding born deep within our society. Socialism has once again proved its capacity for self-development and self-improvement.

The question of whether October 1917 itself was a mistake and whether we have spent these 70 years moving in the "wrong direction" is resolved unequivocally in the book.

In 7 decades, the book notes, in the place of the backward, semicolonial and semifeudal Russian Empire one of the world's mightiest powers has been created—with tremendous production forces, mighty intellectual potential, highly developed culture, a unique community of more than 100 nations and ethnic groups, and firm social protection for 280 million people on the territory of one-sixth of the earth.

This upward flight by the country was possible only thanks to the October Revolution. These are its fruits, the fruits of socialism as a new social system. And on the basis of the strictest, most objective evaluation of historical facts, the author observes, only one conclusion can be drawn: "It was the socialist choice that led the formerly backward Russia in precisely 'the right direction'—to the place the Soviet Union now holds in mankind's progress."

It was October and its ideals that created those very high criteria that, despite all the difficulties and zigzags of our path, have had a powerful influence on the life and consciousness of millions of people. "The life-giving impetus of our great revolution was too powerful," M.S. Gorbachev writes, "for the party and people to be able to tolerate phenomena that threatened to lead to the squandering of its gains."

That is why October is to this day a mighty source of restructuring, and the present restructuring itself—in its underlying nature, in its Bolshevik boldness, in its humanist social thrust—is a direct continuation of the great achievements begun by the Leninist party in those October days of 1917.

But we can see the past today in all its fullness and complexity. Even the grandest achievments cannot hide from us either the contradictions in society's development or the mistakes and omissions.

If we are looking at history again it is certainly not in order to poke tender spots once more. You cannot go forward looking back. But without knowing the sources of the disease you cannot work out a course of treatment. When we analyze all today's difficulties we can see that their roots are to be found way back in the thirties.

It was then, in the specific international and domestic conditions of those years, that a system of management based on rigorous centralism, detailed regulation of work, specific target directives, and budget appropriations was created, and played its part.

But in the new conditions the narrow democratic foundation of the management system began to have an extremely adverse effect. Public property gradually began to be kind of separated from its true owner—working people. Man's alienation from national property became increasingly apparent and it became, as it were, "no one's," lacking a real owner. "This," the book says, "was the fundamental flaw: The management system that had been established in the past, instead of being a factor in the development of socialism, became, at the new stage, a brake on its further progress."

As for the political side of the braking mechanism, an educated, talented people, loyal to the socialist system, was unable to fully exploit the potential of socialism and its right to really participate in running state affairs. The masses had been prepared for more active political creativity, but there was no scope for it.

Once, at the turn of the century, Lenin said that Russia had "struggled through" to Marxism. Now, in the mid-eighties, it has truly struggled through to restructuring...

Why, historical experience has shown that socialist society is not insured against stagnation trends and even serious sociopolitical crises which require a solution in the form of revolutionary measures. But our difficulties and problems of the seventies and eighties, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary writes, are not a crisis of socialism as a social and political system. They are rather the result of insufficiently consistent inmplementation of socialist principles, deviations from them, and even distortions.

The lesson of history, of which we are well aware now, is that we might have avoided many of the difficulties if the democratic process initiated by October had developed normally here.

The book's response to the main question—where do we want to go?—is: "The essence of restructuring is that it **combines socialism and democracy** and fully revives the Leninist concept of socialist building in theoretical and practical terms."

This demonstrates the depth of restructuring, its truly revolutionary spirit. And it is worth working to this end or, as Mikhail Sergeyevich put it, "it is necessary to step up work."

Specialists will analyze this book and take it to pieces to determine what new contribution the author has made to political economy, law, philosophy, and history.

Perhaps there will be readers who, out of habit, will simply pick quotations from it and hurl them at their opponents... A futile business, that.

It is necessary to absorb the methods of approach and understand the principles of the analysis and conclusions drawn from it. Since this book is an invitation to a frank dialogue, it is necssary to continue it, enriching our life and struggle with new ideas, notions, and practical deeds.

There are many difficulties ahead. Behind today's average figures characterizing the progress of restructuring you will find a pretty varied picture in individual regions of the country, national economic sectors, and individual labor collectives. M.S. Gorbachev's book will help us understand what is going on around us and in ourselves.

But we have already switched tracks. Now our train can go more quickly or—what is not wanted—more slowly. Maybe some people will try to halt it... But all the same the train is on a different track, following a different path. Now it can only go forward. As Lenin was fond of saying: Onward, onward, onward...

"It is a very difficult task," M.S. Gorbachev writes. "But it is worth sparing no effort in order to achieve the goal... There is an old story. A traveler comes up to some people who are building something and asks the workers: What are you doing? One of them replies, irritation in his voice: Can't you see—from morning till night we are dragging these confounded stones... Another rose from his knees, straightened up, and said proudly: Can't you see, we are building a temple!

"So if you can see this lofty goal—a shining temple on a green hill, then the heaviest stones will be light and the most exhausting work will be a pleasure."

The book is intended not only for the Soviet reader. "...For the whole world"—this is part of its title. Although every people lives in its own "apartment" we have a common home—the earth, and it has to be preserved, protected against disaster, made better and safer. All this presupposes sensible ways of dealing with one another and the establishment in people's consciousness of new political thinking in accordance with today's realities.

"The main, basic principle of the new political thinking," M.S. Gorbachev writes, "is simple: **nuclear war cannot be a means of achieving political, economic, ideological or any other aims.**" Seemingly elementary. In fact, it is a revolution in attitudes toward war. In present-day conditions it has changed from being a political means into suicide.

But recognizing the senselessness of thermonuclear slaughter is only half of it. Hard daily work is needed to improve the international situation. The humanization of relations between states is a difficult matter. But the world community has no alternative. It has to learn to live in a civilized way in the modern world—this applies to everyone: from ordinary worker to statesman.

We are all students, the author ends his book, the teacher is life, time... Having earned positive assessments from this chief teacher—life—we will enter the 21st century prepared and confident that progress will continue. "Now the whole world needs restructuring, that is, progressive development, qualitative change... We have embarked on that path and we are urging other peoples and countries to embark on it too."

Yeltsin Named Gosstroy 1st Deputy Chairman

LD181621 Moscow TASS in English 1604 GMT 18 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 18 TASS—The Council of Ministers of the USSR has nominated Boris Yeltsin as first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Construction.

It was officially announced here that the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has appointed the first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Construction Boris Yeltsin as minister of the USSR.

Moscow Soviet Debates Plan, Ousts Yeltsin

PM181317 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 87 pp 1,2

[Unattributed report: "Faster Pace of Development for the Economy and the Social Sphere. Third Session of the Moscow City Soviet of People's Deputies, 20th Convocation"]

[Excerpts] The third session of the Moscow City Soviet of People's Deputies, 20th Convocation, was held in the Moscow CPSU Gorkom and Obkom Political Enlightenment House yesterday.

The session was opened by Deputy V.T. Saykin, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom.

Deputy V.K. Belyaninov, first secretary of the Volgogradskiy CPSU Raykom, was elected session chairman. Deputy M.E. Korotkova, department head at a scientific research institute, was elected secretary.

The deputies approved the following agenda for the session:

On the plan for Moscow's comprehensive economic and social development in 1988, and progress in the fulfillment of the plan for Moscow's comprehensive economic and social development in 1987.

On Moscow's budget for 1988, and the implementation of Moscow's budget in 1986.

On measures taken by the Moscow Railroad following a question by Deputy T.V. Aleshnikova at the Moscow City Soviet's second session.

Organizational questions.

A report on the plan for Moscow's comprehensive economic and social development in 1988, and progress in the fulfillment of this year's plan was delivered by Deputy Ye.I. Bystrov, first deputy chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom and chairman of the Moscow City Planning Commission.

A report on Moscow's budget for 1988, and the implementation of the city's budget in 1986 was delivered by Deputy D.G. Chernik, chief of the Moscow Gorispolkom's Main Financial Administration.

The coreport by the Moscow City Soviet's permanent commissions was delivered by Deputy V.M. Serov, chairman of the Plan and Budget Commission. [passage omitted]

The Soviet relieved Comrade B.N. Yeltsin of his duties as member of the Moscow Gorispolkom. The Soviet appointed A.S. Kiselev chief of the Moscow Gorispolkom's Archives Administration, having relieved N.F. Brovkin of these duties in connection with a transfer to other work. A.F. Agafonov was appointed chief of the Moscow Gorispolkom Justice Department.

Taking part in the session's work was L.N. Zaykov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow party gorkom.

Taking part in the session's work were senior officials from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR and RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidiums, the USSR and RSFSR Councils of Ministers, the USSR and RSFSR Gosplans, and leaders of a number of ministries and departments. [passage omitted]

First of all, Deputy V.T. Saykin, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom, said, I would like to note that the proper interest and activeness have been displayed during the discussion of the draft plan and budget for the third year of the 5-year plan period. This is understandable. After all, today we are discussing key questions concerning the development of the city's economy and its social sphere.

The results of work in 1987 show that the courseof restructuring the economic mechanism and mobilizing the deeply concealed reserves of the economy, a course chosen by the party and the people, is yielding its initial fruitful results.

At the same time, today we cannot rest satisfied with the pace we have achieved in the development of the city's economy and social sphere. [passage omitted]

The adoption of the documents under discussion and their implementation will undoubtedly have an accelerating effect on the development of Moscow's economy. We perceive this as a manifestation of constant concern by the party Central Committee and the Soviet government for Moscow's development and the improvement of Muscovites' living conditions.

As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev emphasized at the Moscow CPSU Gorkom plenum which has only just been held, "...Moscow's concerns are the paramount concerns of the Central Committee. ...Our common task now is to implement all we have planned so that Muscovites could sense the changes, so that specific problems could be solved step by step and matters concerning housing, transportation, and trade could be put right." Comrade Deputies, these words by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev constitute a specific program for actions by the Moscow City Soviet, all its deputies, all its administrations and sections, and the rayispolkoms. [passage omitted]

In order to successfully solve the tasks of the city's socioeconomic development, it is necessary to expand socialist democracy, step up the work of soviets and their organs, and strengthen ties with the masses.

This is particularly important in the conditions of restructuring, when the party is forthrightly setting the task of fully restoring the role of soviets as organs of people's power.

The session of the Moscow City Soviet, at which we are discussing the tasks of accelerating socioeconomic development and of restructuring at its new stage in the context of the draft plan for 1988, is being held after the 11 November plenum of the Moscow party gorkom. I express firm belief that the Moscow City Soviet unanimously supports and approves the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1987) Plenum and the Moscow party gorkom plenum.

The best response to the tasks set by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and to the constant concern by the party and the government for Moscow's development and the improvement of living conditions for the capital's working people will take the form of persistent and creative work by all Muscovites to successfully meet plan targets and socialist pledges adopted for this year, as well as strenuous work to fulfill the 1988 plan.

The deputies adopted a resolution on the questions under discussion. The Soviet approved the plan for Moscow's comprehensive economic and social development and the city budget for 1988, and the implementation of the 1986 budget.

The session was informed of the measures taken following a question by Deputy T.V. Aleshnikova at the Moscow City Soviet's second session about capital repairs to housing blocks belonging to the Moscow Railroad. The Moscow City Soviet's Permanent Commission for Housing will constantly monitor the implementation of necessary measures for the proper repairs to housing stock by the railroad's administration.

A meeting of the Moscow City Soviet party group was held prior to the session, which relieved Comrade B.N. Yeltsin of his duties as group chairman.

Week's Crime Figures for Moscow Reported

PM161229 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Nov 87 Morning Edition p 6

[V. Korneyev article under rubric "From Competent Sources": "Moscow: the State of Order Last Week"]

[Text] A scheduled briefing given at the Moscow Gorispolkom Main Internal Affairs Administration discussed the current situation in the city over the last week. Naturally, journalists were interested in the state of order in the capital on 7-8 November in particular, during the national celebrations.

According to Militia Lieutenant-Colonel V. Strelkov, deputy chief of the Main Internal Affairs Administration Organizational and Inspectors Administration, in comparison to the October festive season last year the number of crimes committed in the city has been reduced by a factor of approximately four.

In the last week 6,500 drunks and 1,148 people found consuming alcohol in areas where this is prohibited were removed from the city's streets; 20 cases of speculation in alcohol and 75 cases of illegal home distilling were brought to light; 28 pieces of home distilling equipment were confiscated; 60 alcoholics were sent to therapy and treatment centers; 508 alcoholics were sent to alcohol treatment centers as inpatients. A total of 1,230 people were found to be unemployed, 1,091 of whom have now been placed in jobs.

What has been the situation with Moscow transport?

There were 161 road accidents: 12 people were killed and 180 injured....

There is more. Despite fire prevention measures, there were 24 fires last week. Four people were killed and six injured....

On 10 November in Moscow there were 2 cases of grievous bodily harm (both crimes have been solved), 1 robbery (solved), 2 thefts of state property (one solved), 8 thefts of private property (two solved), 4 apartment break-ins, and 4 car thefts.... There were 14 road accidents involving 16 people. The relevant figures also include 2 suicides, 1 accident, 2 missing persons, 3 earlier crimes detected, and 2 stolen vehicles recovered. In short, the militia has had plenty of work to do....

Yazov, Lizichev Meet Solovyev in Leningrad

PM121239 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 87 p 1

[Lentass report: "D.T. Yazov Visits Leningrad"]

[Text] Yu.F. Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom, had a meeting yesterday with Army General D.T. Yazov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister.

During the conversation Yu.F. Solovyev talked about the main aspects of the Leningrad party organization's activity to implement the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and effect transformations in various spheres of economic and social life. The meetings between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the people of Leningrad have given an important boost to fulfillment of the planned tasks.

The conversation was attended by Army General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and Army General B.V. Snetkov, commander of the Order of Lenin Leningrad Military District.

In the Smolnyy the USSR defense minister visited the V.I. Lenin Memorial Museum. He laid flowers at the monument to the leader by this historic building. At the Piskarevskoye Memorial Cemetery the minister paid tribute to the memory of the servicemen and people of Leningrad who fell during the blockade and laid a wreath. He also laid flowers at the Monument to the Heroic Defenders of Leningrad in Victory Square. The USSR defense minister visited the cruiser *Avrora*.

In the afternoon D.T. Yazov visited the Leninskiy Komsomol Guards Motorized Rifle Training Regiment. Here he addressed a ceremonial meeting of unit personnel devoted to the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

D.T. Yazov left Leningrad the same day.

Shcherbitskiy Views Revolutionary Changes

AU171901 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 6 Nov 87 pp 2-3

[Speech delivered by V. V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at the Kiev 5 November solemnsession of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Supreme Soviet dedicated to the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution: "Along the Path of October, a Path of Revolutionary Changes"]

[Text] Dear comrades, esteemed guests:

We all are under an indelible impression from the solemn session held in our homeland's capital city, Moscow, on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The report delivered by M. S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, aroused enormous interest in our country and abroad. The grandeur of the feat of the toiling masses of Russia who accomplished the victorious socialist revolution, under the leadership of the party of the Bolsheviks headed by V. I. Lenin, was visible for the Soviet peoples and the peoples of the entire world. The speaker revealed the truly heroic path covered by our party in the 7 decades. On the basis of a thorough analysis, he politically evaluated the most complex periods in the life of the party and the people, and consistently unfolded the ideas and directives of the 27th CPSU Congress, the entire line pursued by our party since the April 1985 Central Committee plenum.

There is no doubt whatsoever that the Communists, laborers, and all people of the Soviet Ukraine fully share and support the political assessments, conclusions, and tasks formulated in the report.

Comrades; the world's first proletarian revolution has become an event of universal historic significance, and has greatly influenced the destinies of all peoples all over the planet.

The great respect for the October Revolution, for our party and people—the explorer of a new, socialist history—was attested to by the fact that 163 delegations from 119 countries participated in the jubilee celebrations. Among the guests were heads of party and state, as well as party and government delegations from the socialist countries; presidents and heads of government from a number of countries; leaders of communist and workers parties, revolutionary democratic and national democratic parties, and liberation movements; representatives of social democracy; and prominent public figures.

Another event of great political importance was the meeting of party and movement leaders who arrived for the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Great October. During the meeting there was a broad exchange of opinions on the profound changes experienced by the present world, changes that call for a common, innovative approach to settling topical problems. The meeting will undoubtedly have great significance for the consolidation of all progressive forces, for the strengthening of international security and cooperation.

Comrades; as the tested people's vanguard, our party has always been and is a revolutionary party, discharging its historic mission with credit. This is precisely why the Soviet people have proved to be up to the giant tasks to build a society on new, socialist principles, a society integrating more than a hundred nations and nationalities who live and work in a united family. This, comrades, is an outstanding result of the struggle and toil waged by all generations of the Soviet people!

The ideas of the October and great Lenin's legacy are now being embodied in the party's bold innovative plans, in the practical deeds of the Soviet people. The profound restructuring taking place in the country on the basis of the decisions of the April 1985 Central Committee plenum and of the programmatic directives of the 27th Party Congress is the direct continuation of the October cause. And each step of it shows how important it is to check one's own acts against the experience of the revolution, and how important it is to constantly turn to the immortal Leninist teaching. This is precisely the way our party is acting at present!

A Heroic Path of Struggle and Creation [subhead]

Comrades; mankind's best minds have always looked for a reply to the question: Is it possible to make life just, free, and worthy of man? And if so, how?

Only the revolutionary theory created by K. Marx and F. Engels, creatively developed and enriched by V.I. Lenin, was able to answer this question. The Great October brilliantly confirmed its correctness and translated it into the practice of revolutionary changes.

Having seized power, the proletariat created the first state of the workers and peasants. The volley fired from the *Avrora* echoed in a powerful revolutionary upsurge all over the country.

Following the workers of Petrograd and Moscow, the proletariat of the Ukraine stood up under the Leninist banner. By the end of October the insurrection of Kiev workers and soldiers had triumphed. Proletarian Donbass and the Dnepr region, as well as red Kharkov proved to be reliable supports in the struggle for Soviet rule.

The toiling masses resolutely followed the Bolsheviks; they were aware that this was the only way to win freedom from class, national, and intellectual oppression, and to establish true socialist justice.

On 25 December 1917 the first All-Ukrainian Congress of the Soviets in Kharkov proclaimed the Ukraine a Soviet republic, and created its first workers' and peasants' government—the People's Secretariat. Vladimir Ilich Lenin warmly welcomed the creation of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic.

However, the Ukrainian counterrevolution represented by the Central Council opposed Soviet rule. The bloody encounter with imperialist occupiers and with the armies of various bourgeois-nationalist "governments" which replaced each other exhausted the toiling Ukraine. Only

owing to the unification of its forces with the proletarian masses of Russia did the Ukraine then stand its ground in the struggle against the common class enemy.

The awareness of the historic need for such a union was convincingly confirmed by the Congress of the Ukrainian Communist Party (of the Bolsheviks) in June 1918, which proclaimed the party an integral part of the Leninist party. "In this long and difficult struggle," Vladimir Ilich Lenin wrote, "we great Russian and Ukrainian workers should be closely united, because isolated we most probably will not manage."

Lenin's call for unity found a warm response in the hearts of the working people of all nations and nationalities. It helped them to triumph, to defend the October achievements, and to set about implementing a program for radically changing the entire life of the vast country.

The construction of a new society began in circumstances of unprecedented ruin, under conditions of civil war and foreign intervention. All this called for very strenuous efforts.

It is essential to emphasize in particular the significance of the first experience in socialist construction, an experience determinated by V. I. Lenin's works, written immediately after the triumphant October. At that time the Leninist ideas of a new economic policy, tax in kind, and economic accountability were tested in practice, both in the Ukraine and all over the country. The methods of planned management began to be applied, socialist culture and new collectivist relations among people began to emerge. For us this experience is of transcendent importance.

The creation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics marked a turning point in the historical destinies of the Ukrainian people. This unique community of peoples has proved to be one of the greatest achievements of the revolution. We will always be thankful to the generation of revolutionaries who, in those difficult times, initiated the creation of our great and inviolable union!

From present-day positions we can realize with even more clarity the importance of the place the twenties and thirties hold in post-October history. These were years of intense work, of sharp and multistaged struggle for industrialization, collectivization, cultural revolution, for the consolidation of the multinational state, and to strengthen the principles of the new, Soviet way of life. Those were precisely the years when cardinal changes were made in the economic and the intellectual spheres, and when strong foundations were laid for new, socialist forms of control over all public affairs.

In that complex time of bitter class struggle, when the question was being settled "who conquers whom," the party waged the decisive battle against the adversaries of Leninism. In staunchly defending, the party's unity—along with the party—the Communists of the Ukraine took an active part in the ideological routing of Trotskyites, national deviationists, and oppositionists of all brands. At the same time, experience is evidence: The paths of history are steep and not free from errors. The speaker at the solemn session noted political distortions and miscalculations which took place in the economy, social policy, and other spheres of public life. Many honest people, party and military cadres, and representatives of the intelligentsia were subject to repression. These deviations from the party's Leninist line had grave consequences, of course, but were unable to change the nature of socialism and to undermine the masses' faith in its ideas.

The Great Patriotic War was a severe test of the strength of the socialist system, of the moral and political unity of society, and of friendship among our country's peoples. The people of the Ukraine were among the first to receive blows from the fascist hordes, and they stood up to defend the October conquests. People of all nationalities fought and worked arm in arm for the victory on the front and in the rear, in partisan detachments and in the underground movement.

In those formidable years, the line taken by the party in the accelerated creation of a powerful industry, and in educating the working people in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism proved to be correct with particular strength.

Having defeated reaction's shock force, German fascism, and Japanese militarism, and having then restored the national economy, our homeland redoubled its economic and intellectual potential, and turned into a powerful state, a bulwark of peace and progress.

No doubt, the achievements of socialism could have been much more considerable if vicious methods of leadership and abuses of power had not also made themselves felt in the postwar years. The party has strictly condemned Stalin's personality cult and has done its utmost to prevent lawlessness and arbitrary rule in the future.

After the 20th Party Congress, steps were taken to improve the economy, to democratize public life, and to raise the political prestige of our state. However, to a significant extent these progressive intitiatives were discredited by manifestations of subjectivism and by attempts to accomplish new tasks by old methods.

In the mid-sixties the party took steps to overcome voluntarist tendencies. Certain positive changes were attained. But at that time the leadership either did not see the need for radical changes in society, or lacked the political will to make them. Serious stagnation phenomena emerged, as well as a gap between word and deed.

The personality cult, the manifestations of voluntarism and subjectivism in the sixties, as well as the stagnation phenomena late in the seventies and early in the eighties

were objectively and fairly evaluated at the October 1987 CPSU Central Committee plenum and at the recent solemn session in Moscow. They were rooted not in the nature of the socialist system, but in deviations from its principles, mainly in subjective causes.

Of course, the achievements did not come to the Soviet people easily. But this makes each step of our ascent even more valuable and significant for us.

The craving for truth and thirst for the whole truth, which have emerged among the Soviet people under glasnost, are natural. Of course, it is necessary to help people find the correct way in the thick of various events. After all, many things have to be reinterpreted and reappraised. In doing this, it is important to pay tribute to every day in the past, to all who built the new society, including to those who have been undeservedly forgotten.

What matters the most is that the shortcomings, difficulties, and errors which occurred in the past must not be permitted to overshadow our people's historic feat. The more so that the anti-Soviets are aspiring in every way possible to discredit socialism, to slander our history and present day. But no matter how much malice the reactionary forces bear, the truth of history is that, in the 70 years of Soviet rule, our country and all fraternal republics attained impressive achievements in all sectors of economic and cultural construction. No one is in a position to deny this!

All the glorious pages of the biography of our multinational homeland have forever been fixed in history. This applies both to the unforgettable feats performed by the heroes of the October days and the civil war, and the enthusiasm of those who built giant industrial enterprises in the first 5-year periods and laid foundations for the collectivization of agriculture; this applies to the joy of overcoming the lag, and of reaching new heights in developing public education, science and culture; this applies to the nationwide feat performed in the formidable years of the Great Patriotic War, to the labor enthusiasm experienced during the postwar rebirth, and to the pride of the first space explorers.

On the glorious path of building socialism, there emerged from the very thick of the people a pleiad of ardent revolutionaries, talented party figures and statesmen, prominent military leaders, production organizers, labor heroes, scientists renowned all over the world, and cultural figures. We turn with deep respect and inexhaustible interest to the rich experience and intellectual heritage of all generations of Soviet people. The example of Leninist revolutionaries, Ilich's comrades-in-arms, who carried unshakeable loyalty to communist ideals through all trials, will remain forever in the people's grateful memory.

Today we with particular emotions congratulate on the October jubilee all representatives of the valiant cohort of the Bolsheviks, of people who made the revolution, as they say, with their hands, hearts, and minds.

We are cordially thankful to the Stakhanovites of the first 5-year periods, and to the veterans of the Great Patriotic War and of restoring the national economy, to those whose combat and labor accomplishments are a brilliant model of high responsibility for the destiny of the homeland.

Receive, dear comrades, our deep respect and nationwide gratitude for your vitally important feat!

Restructuring Is the Continuation of the Revolutionary Cause of the October [subhead]

Comrades; the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum will undoubtedly have a special place in the annals of socialist construction. In its decisions, it met halfway the impendent needs of social development, and brought forward a policy aimed at acceleration and restructuring whose need was ever more acutely felt by sound forces in the party and society. As is known, this policy has been theoretically and practically expounded in the documents of the 27th Party Congress and of the successive plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

In this way the party has profoundly and thoroughly substantiated the general line of the revolutionary restructuring whose objective is to reveal the advantages of socialism, its enormous potential and possibilities. The Ukraine's communists and working people have accepted and actively supported this line.

The first, initial stage of restructuring—a stage of drawing up a new party line and of adopting big measures to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development—is for the most part nearing its completion. A new stage is now taking shape, a stage to practically accomplish what has been targeted. From this viewpoint, the next 2-3 years will be, to a certain extent, decisive for the entire cause of acceleration.

Having literally stirred up our entire society and having affected all together and every one individually, restructuring has already produced positive results. While encompassing ever new spheres, it has improved the moral and political situation, and this has strengthened the people's faith in its success.

An important instrument of restructuring, an instrument on which the destiny of restructuring depends, and a powerful catalyst for positive changes, lies in the wide democratization of society. The party views precisely the further democratization as the great October tradition which expresses the essence of socialism.

The deepening socialist self-management has invigorated the creative energy of the people. The level of civil and patriotic self-consciousness of people is rising everywhere, and there is the aspiration to reappraise everything that has been achieved, as well as to find new approaches to and new ways of accomplishing complex tasks—from the economy to art. The working people are evidently interested in the matters of restructuring and are personally prepared to participate in their implementation.

Lenin's words that "...brisk, creative socialism is a creation of the people's masses themselves" is clearly coming true.

The republic's party organizations have attached much importance to the accelerated process of democratization in production management. The practice of electing economic leaders and of examining their accountability reports is increasingly spreading. Since the beginning of 1986, 1896 enterprise directors, and about 68,000 middle-level leaders have been elected.

The logic of restructuring itself turns the collective into its central cell. In the last analysis, its success is to be settled precisely in the collective, in the thick of the people. For this reason party organizations are obligated to be perfectly aware of people's moods, are obligated to help them master the democratic way of life, the practice of self-management in order to make them more active in the common work. It is important to proceed from the assumption that, without expanding democracy and without strengthening control from below, it is impossible to fully establish the principles of social justice, the principles of Soviet people's sovereignty.

Restructuring and its acceleration are, of course, unthinkable without the perfection of the political system, of the entire superstructure of our society. The role of the soviets of people's deputies is increasing. At present they have been invested with wide powers which enable them to become true masters within the territory of their jurisdiction.

This is precisely the way in which many local soviets are acting. But it should be admitted frankly that by far not all of them are fully discharging the functions entrusted to them; they are too slow in getting rid of formalism in their work. It is now particularly important to boost the activity, initiative, and responsibility of every one of the 500,000 deputies elected in the republic to soviets.

It is to be noted that the deepening process of democratization has also encompassed public organizations and creative unions. This was clearly reflected in the recent accountability and election campaign and the republic-level congresses. Topical problems concerning radical restructuring of work in trade unions, the Komsomol, and in the organizations of the creative intelligentsia were discussed with animation, in sharp polemics.

Such voluntary organizations as associations of war and labor veterans, women's councils, the Culture Fund, the Children's Fund, and the Sobriety Society are also called upon to deepen democracy.

Life shows that authentic people's rule is unthinkable without strengthening law and order. Democracy does not exist without the law and above the law. Those who make the law effective are people. This is why all must learn to live and to work under the conditions of democracy, all must raise the standards of legal culture.

The consolidation of discipline and order should be a task of paramount importance for all public organizations and labor collectives. More resolve is needed to eliminate drunkenness, to uncompromisingly fight unearned incomes and abuses.

It is not out of place to recall that true democracy is dialectic unity between rights and obligations, between freedom and responsibility.

Comrades; the entire essence of restructuring, its real humaneness, in the last analysis, consists in making the Soviet people live better and intellectually richer. This depends primarily on the progress made by restructuring in the decisive sphere, in the economy.

What is characteristic in this respect?

In the national economy of both the republic and the entire country, better use has been made of intensive factors, and of the possibilities offered by the new economic mechanism. The integration of science with production has deepened. The scales of adopting the achievements of scientific-technological progress have expanded. The effectiveness of the republic's special-purpose scientific and technological programs has increased. Scientific-technological complexes and centers under the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences have developed. The first results have been obtained from implementing the Comprehensive Program for the CEMA Countries scientific and technical Progress. Direct contacts with enterprises in these countries are expanding. New advanced forms of labor organization, collective and team contracting are being widely applied in the republic.

As a result of all this, in the 2 years of the 5-year period the rates of increasing the national income will have exceeded the average annual rates of the last 5-year period 1.3 times, and profits, 1.5 times. The entire increase in the national income is now being ensured by raising labor productivity. The value of industrial goods produced in excess of the plan will have exceeded R1.7 billion.

Good production indexes have been scored in honor of the 70th anniversary of the October jubilee by the republic's miners, chemists, and coke chemists; the metallurgists have been working better. In industry, construction, and agriculture, more than 1.1 million laborers have prefulfilled the plans for the 2 years of the 5-year period, as well as their socialist pledges.

The toilers of the agro-industrial complex have hastened the development pace of kolkhoz and sovkhoz production, as well as of processing branches. Compared with the last 5-year period, the level of the average annual agricultural production will have increased by nearly R4 billion; the production of grain, by nearly 7 million metric tons; that of meat, by 630,000 metric tons; that of milk, by 1.7 metric tons; and that of eggs, by 1.3 billion.

In the current year, the republic's farmers have obtained good grain yields. Grain deliveries to state stocks will exceed the plan. The procurements of sugar beets and the production of sugar have gone up significantly. The sales of sunflower seeds to the state will be close to 2.2 million metric tons. The plans for the purchase of potatoes, vegetables, and all kinds of stockbreeding produce, as well as for their deliveries to all-union stocks, are being fulfilled.

As you can see, comrades, a great deal has been done. And people's work has been evaluated on merit. More than 30,000 labor collectives and 355,000 laborers in the republic, winners in all-union competitions in honor of the 70th anniversary of the Great October, were awarded the honorary certificates of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee. In addition, 30 localities, 52 production collectives, and a large group of war and labor veterans, as well as of advanced production workers were awarded honorary certificates and certificates of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Allow me, Comrades, to cordially congratulate the award bearers and to wish them new successes.

Comrades; the radical reform of the economic mechanism and of the entire management system, in addition to the democratization of public life in all its aspects, is an important factor of acceleration. This work has been widely developed in the republic.

If we take the organizational aspect, 14 ministries and departments, as well as 83 middle-level organizations have already been abolished, and 1,500 enterprises, shops, sectors, and other structural subunits have been amalgamated. In heavy industry, branch management has been reorganized. The management apparatus has been cut by nearly 80,000 persons, and this will save R227 million annually.

In order to switch over to predominantly economic management methods, it is essential to radically reorient ministries and departments, to restructure the functions, style and methods of their work, and to free them from bureaucratic crusts. They are called upon to become authentic scientific-technological headquarters within branches.

Naturally enough, appropriate changes should also be made—and the sooner the better—in the activity of local economic organs. This is the only way to restructure management both in essence and in the scopes necessary.

The party's programmatic line aimed at a fuller satisfaction of people's material and spiritual needs has been concretely expressed in the priority treatment given to the social sphere. According to preliminary data, the cash incomes of the republic's population have increased, in average annual terms, by R2.2 billion. The production branches of the national economy are switching over to a new system of wages. Provisions have been made to increase salaries for teachers and health service workers, scholarships for the pupils of technical schools and for students, as well as to better provide disabled persons and pensioners. Payments and allowances from social consumption funds will reach in the current year a total of R28.4 billion, or R555 per capita; this will surpass the 1985 level by nearly 9%. Both in the republic and all over the country, a great deal is being done to settle the housing problem and to provide each family with an apartment or an individual house. According to preliminary estimates, the area of houses which are to be built in the 2 years will total 40 million square meters, or 4.2 million more meters than targeted under the 5-year plan. The plans will also be exceeded for the construction of schools, kindergartens, polyclinics, hospitals, vocational and technical schools, and other facilities.

Steps have been taken to radically improve health services, and more attention has been given to people's health and physical development. The network of trade and service enterprises has been expanding, and cooperative societies are being enhanced in this sphere.

As we can see, work in the republic is in progress in all sectors, and in many respects this work is qualitatively new. But if we have a look at the restructuring process as a whole, we can easily notice that this work has thus far been carried out unevenly and in an unsatisfactory way. There has been still no dynamism necessary in the development of a number of national economic branches, and particularly in improving qualitative indexes. By word of mouth, everyone is for restructuring. But in practice many people work in the old way, show no initiative, are slow, irresolute, and even openly passive.

Braking forces, the resistance on the part of those who hinder restructuring and act actually against the interests of the party and the people, have not been overcome everywhere. Also the inability of some cadres to work under the new management conditions is making itself

felt. The management apparatus, both at the republic level and in the field, is restructuring its work slowly, with a squeak. Scientific and technological potential has obviously been used insufficiently.

We are still frequently running up against the cases of indiscipline, irresponsibility, wastefulness, and laxity. The tasks set for economy and resource saving are not being fully accomplished. The share of metal and energy intensiveness in the national income is still high. Many enterprises are falling short of the contracts for the supply of goods, and this makes production feverish and fitful, as well as lowers the quality of goods.

Highly disturbing are long delays in commissioning production capacities, fixed assets, and a number of facilities for sociocultural purposes.

Of course, all this negatively affects the results ofthe republic's national economic performance, and is evidence that not yet all people have fully realized the necessity, profoundness, and dimensions of the tasks set, tasks which cannot be accomplished by the old methods.

Comrades; the drafting of the 1988 plan is now close to completion. On 13 November it will be examined by the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet. The plan is not easy. The tasks which are to be accomplished are complex and concentrated within the time.

To successfully fulfill the plan it will be necessary to strain moral and physical energies. It is also to be taken into account that, as of 1 January 1988, a new USSR Law on the State Enterprise (Association) will come into force. It will fix the material, economic, and legal base of socialist self-management in production. More than half of the total industrial output will be from enterprises which have switched over to full economic accountability and self-financing. The elaboration of the republic's general management scheme and the restructuring of all organizational structures should be completed.

The destiny of the 12th 5-year period will largely depend on our work in 1988. This is why everywhere it is necessary to critically examine the progress made in restructuring, to completely eliminate complacency, and to make full use of the new economic methods.

In matters of restructuring and acceleration there are no trivialities. But in the social sphere the CPSU Central Committee has attached paramount importance to settling pressing problems such as improvements in the provision of houses, foodstuffs, high-quality consumer goods, and services.

Of course, the accomplishment of these and many other tasks will depend primarily on cadres, on their professional skills, competence, and initiative. It is essential to encourage, in every way possible, functionaries who are inquisitive and irreconcilable toward routine, to cultivate confidence in one's own energies, to shape economic thinking in a new way, and to strive to harmonize individual interests with the interests of the collective and the state. It is essential more vigorously to accumulate and spread positive experience in restructuring, and to meet the targets under any conditions.

Each day of our lives shows that restructuring is the only correct way to successfully accomplish the tasks set. Everything now depends on the responsibility and practical activity of labor collectives and of each man, on his active social position.

Comrades; the Great October has initiated a great revolution in the consciousness of the people, of the broad people's masses. The toiling masses' present increased interest in questions of theory, history, politics, literature, and art is also in harmony with those memorable days of the revolution. Ideological work has come closer to life.

At the same time, a great deal is still to be done to get rid of the stereotype which has taken roots here, and to make wide use of the new means and forms of people's education. What I mean primarily are the increased efforts to raise the general and political culture of people, to consolidate their ideological conviction, their immunity to alien views and ethics, to subversion on the part of imperialism.

The entire arsenal of education and training, the potential of literature and art, the authority of the collective, and the atmosphere of the family are called upon to serve the purpose of purifying the moral atmosphere of society. In fostering moral purity, the nobleness of ideals and sentiments, all means have to be used to expose the lack of moral principles [bezdukhovnost], the lack of principles and ideas [bezideynost], the psychology of consumption and philistinism. It is a matter of principled importance to base ideological work on socialist values, on the interests of the working people, and to ensure that it encourages and promotes positive changes.

The accomplishment of the tasks set for the political, social, and moral renewal of society largely depends on practical returns from the social sciences. Their development calls for a creative approach, for the overcoming of scholasticism, timeserving, and everything that hinders a truly scientific quest.

Our common duty is to take constant care of the young generation, to educate this as a worthy heir to the cause of the revolution. In this respect a paramount role is to be played by the Komsomol, by education and training in basic and higher schools.

While overcoming inertness at all levels of public education, it is essential to switch over from slogans to businesslike restructuring.

In restructuring, the party attaches principled significance to the stimulated activity of the mass media. Interest in press publications, in television, and in radio broadcasts has now markedly increased. The efficiency of the press has risen, and its publications have become sharper and adhere more to principle.

The duty of the press, television, and radio broadcasts is to tell people the whole truth without concealing anything. At the same time it is also essential to strengthen the constructive principle, to help spread everything that is new and advanced, and primarily to ensure that criticism and self-criticism are developed without fail abreast with persistent efforts to eliminate shortcomings, with real improvements in the situation.

However, one has to see other things too. Glasnost and the development of criticism and self-criticism are sometimes being received with suspicion or even pain. People are frequently expressing fears that this could cause harm to the cause, that demagogues or even our adversaries could take advantage of it. Some people are trying to use glasnost to their personal advantage. But after all, they are not those who count. The people regard glasnost as an instrument of restructuring, as a guarantee of its irreversibility.

Open criticism of shortcomings only fosters the people's faith in the October ideals and in social justice, and boosts the prestige of the party. As far as demagogues and all sorts of fellow travellers of restructuring are concerned, we have sufficient public forces to unmask them publicly and openly. A resolute struggle has to be waged against any attempt to profit from the difficulties of restructuring, and under the cover of glasnost to insinuate nationalist and other views which are ideologically alien to us.

Both in the republic and all over the country, the restructuring processes are increasingly encompassing a sphere as important as cultural life. The activity of the creative intelligentsia is growing, the topics of society's intellectual development are being discussed, and many questions are being raised, in particular with regard to the rational utilization of nature, the historical past, and international relations.

Truly enough, intensive industrial development has complicated the ecological situation in many regions. A more profound treatment must also be given to a number of questions concerning the cultural heritage. The idea that the development of the nationalities' relations is free from problems has still not been overcome. Appropriate efforts have not been made to create conditions for the study and usage of the Ukrainian and the Russian languages.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has determined concrete steps to implement in the republic the directives of the 27th Party Congress and the January 1987 CPSU Central Committee plenum in the field of nationality relations, and to intensify the internationalist and patriotic education of the population. These steps are being taken. We have also the right to expect the creative intelligentsia to actively participate in taking these steps.

While consistently implementing the Leninist nationality policy, party organizations should, on one hand, display a maximum of tact and attention to the national feelings of people belonging to all nations and nationalities who live in the republic, and on the other, should resolutely rebuff the manifestations of national narrow-mindedness, all kinds of demagogues and extremists.

It is essential to boost in labor collectives responsibility for accomplishing nationwide tasks, for redoubling our republic's part in the united national economic complex of the country, and to educate people as convinced patriots and internationalists.

The sacred feeling of a united family was displayed once again during the difficult days of the accident at the Chernobyl AES, during the elimination of its effects and of the construction of Slavutich city.

In undeviatingly following Lenin's behest, it is our first duty to consolidate our friendship and unity with the great Russian people and with all peoples of our great socialist homeland!

Comrades; those called upon to set an example in restructuring and to guarantee it are party organizations. Having initiated and spearheaded restructuring, our party is tightening ties with the masses, is paving a path for new forms of the people's spontaneous actions and initiative. Democratization is the only way to turn the party committees in deed into the organizations of authentic political leadership.

Having accepted historic responsibility for the destiny of restructuring, our party is displaying political wisdom, iron will, and high discipline. Not afraid of any possible errors and failures, it is boldly and in an innovative spirit accomplishing imminent tasks and is firmly leading the country along the path of restructuring. This entire complex, many-sided work is being purposefully steered by the party's headquarters—the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo.

There is every ground to say that our party represents the vital interests of the people and enjoys their boundless confidence!

Like on those memorable October days, the party is now setting an example in its revolutionary approach to the matter at hand. The work has developed to promote internal party democracy in all its diverse manifestations. The process of purging it from formalism, commanding and voluntarist methods, and from everything that contradicts the very party nature is in progress, although not without difficulties.

The present development stage in the country's development has presented increased demands to the image of the Communist. After all, the Communist is always in the public eye, among people. Every Communist is obligated to strictly comply with the requirements of the CPSU Statutes, to be guided in his activity by lofty ideological principles, to set an example in the work, to be able to express common interests, to defend them, and to be irreproachable in the moral aspect.

The more so should it be a distinguishing feature of a Communist leader. In evaluating a functionary who is about to be entrusted with a leading post, a decisive criterion should now be his attitude toward restructuring, and the way he is really doing it. The features characteristic of a leader are constant striving for everything progressive and advanced, the ability to conduct political and educational work among the masses, particularly among young people, to see their interests, and to serve them in all honesty.

The next accountability reports, to be delivered by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, by obkom, gorkom, and raykom bureaus at party committee plenums, and by bureaus of basic party organizations at the meetings of the Communists, will be a serious test of maturity, of the ability to restructure. During this campaign, it is important everywhere to politically evaluate what has been done, to profoundly and critically analyze the work performed by elective bodies in the control of restructuring, and to draw up new measures to deepen and accelerate the process of initial changes.

We are obligated to regard the forthcoming meetings of the Communists, and party committee plenums as direct preparations for a political event as important as the 19th All-Union Party Conference will undoubtedly be. The preparations for the conference should provide an opportunity to steadily foster the Leninist style of work, and to mobilize the toiling masses for accomplishing the tasks set.

Restructuring is a very difficult and responsible undertaking. It has become, in the true sense of the word, the substance of our lives and of the entire activity performed by party organizations. In order to make restructuring stronger day by day and really effective, it is necessary to display civil courage, self-discipline, and good organization. Each Communist should realize that ensuring the success of restructuring is the lofty duty, is a matter of honor for the entire republic's party organization!

The Fatherland of the October Is a Standard-Bearer of Peace and Progress [subhead]

Comrades; everything that is now happening in our country, naturally enough, is not imperceptible in the world. Abroad, interest in restructuring is great. Even those Western circles which by no means can be qualified as our friends have, in a short time, learned more about us than in entire decades.

The practical activity of the party in the pursuit of the political line traced by the 27th CPSU Congress has fomented in the widest circles of the world public friendly feelings for our country, and this has a beneficial influence on our strengthening position and prestige in the world. This was convincingly attested to at the solemn session by representatives of the delegations of foreign parties and movements.

Like, the word "sputnik" at one time, the new terms "perestroyka" and "glasnost," have now replenished the international political dictionary. Of course, this binds us in many respects.

The principled line of our foreign policy invariably proceeds from the general trend established by Lenin. Indeed, there is a direct and indissoluble bond between the Leninist Peace Decree and the bases of the all-embracing system of international security brought forward recently by our party and state. What binds both documents is lofty humaneness, and the realization of the transcendental value of human civilization. We appreciate this bond particularly now in analyzing the varied and contradictory situation in the world. The 27th CPSU Congress evaluated it in a realistic manner, and thoroughly substantiated the pressing need for a new way of political thinking in the nuclear epoch.

In the center of our state's foreign policy there is now the struggle for implementing the program for the elimination of nuclear and other mass annihilation weapons before the end of the 20th century. We have also substantiated the cardinal principle of restricting the military potential to the level of reasonable sufficiency. The Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests has also undoubtedly produced its political results. Our country takes credit for the idea of Reykjavik which has become a turning point in the consolidation of new approaches in world politics, as well for constructive proposals concerning the consolidation of security in Europe, in the Asian Pacific region, and in the Arctic.

An important contribution toward internationalizing efforts aimed at the relaxation of international tensions is being made by Warsaw Pact member states. They were the first in history to work out a joint defense doctrine aimed against a war, at consolidating the buttresses of security for all. The struggle waged for this by the fraternal countries is energetic and purposeful.

But we realize that the struggle for the triumph of peace on earth will be very difficult. Many influencial circles in the West are still obviously unable to think in the new way, and lack good will. In hopes of upsetting the military-strategic parity which has emerged and of winning military superiority, the U.S. imperialists are seeking to implement the reckless plan to militarize outer

space. A serious threat is also constituted by the dozens of regional conflicts and wars which are blazing on the planet, by the policy of international terrorism and apartheid, and by the violations of human rights.

The new way of political thinking also implies acceptance of the balanced interests of states and peoples, and the repudiation of pernicious doctrines based on the cult of force and on trampling upon the rights of other countries.

Serious hopes have been aroused among peoples by the initiated East-West dialogue, and by the understanding reached with the United States of America on concluding an agreement on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles in the immediate future, which should mark the first step toward real nuclear disarmament.

A new meeting between the supreme leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States of America is called upon to become a landmark and to surpass the framework of simple mutual understanding between two big powers. From this meeting the world expects an appreciable advance in the key question of eliminating the nuclear threat—the reduction of strategic nuclear weapons.

Comrades; the Soviet Union, the socialist countries, and fraternal communist parties carry high the banner of proletarian, socialist internationalism, the banner of October! They are on the side of all states and peoples who repel the attacks of international reaction, who struggle for their freedom, independence, and national dignity, and who defend their right to choose the ways and forms of their development in a sovereign manner.

The states of the socialist community consistently come out in favor of close cooperation with the Nonaligned Movement, for a united front in the battle against a nuclear catastrophe, and for the creation of a nuclear-free and non-violent world.

It is to be added that, under the influence of peace-loving forces and of the new realities, the situation on our planet as a whole is gradually changing for the better.

The Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries come out in favor of peaceful competition between the two systems, competition which rules out both "hot" and "cold," economic, and psychological war. United with all mankind's peace-loving forces, we are struggling for disarmament for the sake of development, for equality, and for mutually advantageous cooperation. This is precisely the real embodiment of the October ideas!

The Soviet people are deeply convinced—and this was convincingly shown in the report at the Moscow solemn session— that, no matter how great the threat to peace on the part of imperialism, a world war is not fatally inevitable. It is possible to prevent war and to save mankind from a catastrophe. To achieve the cherished goal—a world free from wars—is our common cause, a cause for all, and for every Soviet man.

In accomplishing creative tasks, we must also always take into account the aggressive nature of imperialism, we must bear in mind the severe experience of the past. While piously complying with V.I. Lenin's behest, the party and the government are doing everything that is needed to ensure reliable security for our state and for the Warsaw Pact countries.

Our main contribution toward ensuring peace is honest and highly productive toil, toil that makes our homeland stronger and that enables it to actively pursue a peaceful policy, toil that raises the socialist system, up the steps of restructuring, to a qualitatively new level, and that enhances its international prestige.

Although the task to ensure peace is not easy, we are obligated to do our utmost to accomplish it. We are obligated to do this for the sake of our descendants to whom earth belongs as much as it belongs to us, and for the sake of the immortality of human civilization!

Comrades; 70 years ago our country's working people made their historic choice and boldly embarked upon the path shown by Lenin, the path of building a new society.

Life has fully confirmed that the October path was the correct path!

Everything that has been created by the heroic efforts of many generations of Soviet people is our common wealth, is our invaluable property.

We have many things of which to be proud. But we do not indulge in self-satisfaction and complacency. Our thoughts and deeds are directed toward the future. We are not prone to belittle the difficulties on the path ahead of us. But to shirk difficulties is against the tradition of the Communists, against the nature of our people. It is in the tradition of the Communists to mobilize all forces in order to accomplish the tasks confronting the country in the present crucial times.

In commemorating the glorious jubilee, the Ukraine's working people, like all Soviet people, are directing their will and energy toward implementing the party's great plans, the sacred ideals of the revolution. This is a brilliant confirmation of the inviolable unity between the party and the people, of their unshakeable loyalty to Lenin's behest.

(Shcherbitskiy's speech was listened to with great attention and repeatedly interrupted by applause)

Lukyanov in Grishkyavichus Honor Guard
PM181145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Nov 87 Second Edition p 6

[TASS report: "Final Journey"]

[Excerpts] Vilnius, 17 Nov—The working people of Soviet Lithuania today bade farewell to P.P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, member of the CPSU Central Committee, and prominent party and state figure, on his final journey.

The coffin containing the body of the deceased was displayed in the hall of the Lithuanian SSR Palace of Arts Workers, which was arranged in funeral attire. There were many wreaths. [passage omitted]

The honor guard included A.I. Lukyanov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; R.-B.I. Songayla, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.V. Sakalauskas, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers; and other leaders of the republic. [passage omitted]

The funeral was held at the Antakalnisskoye cemetery.

Kazakh Premier Addresses Supreme Soviet
PM181045 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 87 p 2

[Unattributed account of speech by Deputy N.A. Nazarbayev of Petropavlovsk City Electoral Okrug, North Kazakhstan Oblast, (chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers) delivered at 20 October morning session of USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union]

[text] Esteemed Comrade Deputies! The present session of the USSR Supreme Soviet is taking place at an especially crucial period in our country's history. The turning point represented by the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum marked the beginning of the restructuring launched in the country. Relying on the people's will, social optimism, and creative potential, the party's innovative policy has opened up the way for democracy and glasnost and has created a new ethical and moral and political atmosphere in Soviet society.

There has been universal recognition of the consistent foreign policy course and energetic efforts of the Communist Party and the Soviet state to strengthen peace and trust between peoples. Kazakhs, just like all Soviet people, totally support the party's revolutionary strategy in domestic and foreign policy.

Comrades! The CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum became a landmark in the country's life. It laid down radical measures and principles for the restructuring of the entire national economy on the basis of expanding the rights and independence of the economy's main link—the state enterprise—as prescribed by the USSR Law.

Within the framework of the country's single economic complex, Kazakhstan is indefatigably building up its production potential. Total output volume in the first 9 months of this year increased 5.9% compared with the plan base for the same period last year, and against an annual target of 4.5%. For the first time in many years, the entire output growth in industry resulted from increased labor productivity. The volume of construction and installation work increased 14%. Production potential is being augmented through the reconstruction and retooling of existing enterprises. The output of consumer goods increased 7%.

Today the main stress in the activity of soviet and economic organs and the republic's government has been placed on the priority development of the social sphere, where problems for a long time arose more quickly than they were solved. Local organs' interest and responsibility in fulfilling the Food Program has been boosted. Thanks to the improvement of the feed base and other major measures, the average annual output of meat increased by 174,000 tonnes in the last 2 years, the average annual output of milk increased by 471,000 tonnes, and the volumes planned by the program were exceeded for poultry meat and eggs.

Purchases and sales of agricultural products through the cooperative system have expanded in the republic. The annual growth of the turnover in commission trade in agricultural products reached 26.9%.

The volume of food resources on enterprises' subsidiary farms is increasing, and personal farms are expanding. The recent party and government resolution lifts all artificial barriers in the development of weekend house allotments and truck gardening. More than 70,000 families have moved to join horticultural partnerships in this year alone. This has made it possible to significantly improve food supplies for the population. For example, during the first 2 years of the current 5-year plan the average per capita consumption of meat increased by 5 kg and that of milk by 15 kg. The capacities of vegetable storage facilities are growing. Vegetable storage facilities with a volume equal to over two-thirds of the total commissioned during the entire previous 5-year plan period have been commissioned in the last 2 years alone.

The republic's labor collectives have broadly tackled the implementation of one of the main tasks—housing construction. The "Housing-91" program for the first time aims to accelerate the movement of families up the housing list rather than merely produce square meters of

housing. We want to overfulfill the plan for commissioning housing by approximately one-third in 5 years. What will enable us to achieve this? Internal reserves in the first place. In 1987, 25 housing construction combines and large-panel housing construction plants switched to multishift working, and about 675,000 tonnes of ash and cinder waste and cement-free binding materials—yesterday's waste of the power industry, the chemical industry, and metallurgy—were utilized for the construction industry's needs. Sovkhozes and kolkhozes have 385 operational shops which produced 565 million bricks during the 9 months. Extensive use is made of all types of local construction materials. Individual and cooperative construction has increased by a factor of more than 1.5. The oblasts are successfully applying the experience of metallurgy workers in the Ust-Kamenogorsk lead and zinc combine who are building a whole residential town with all amenities using the people's construction site methods and applying their own energy and resources. It has to be noted that we have managed to involve the entire population in this work. The Central Committee and the republican Council of Ministers are constantly monitoring the progress of the approved program's fulfillment. During the 9 months, plans for the commissioning of housing funded by state capital investment in the republic were fulfilled 125%, while the agro-industrial complex system overfulfilled its annual plan.

A breakthrough has also been planned in the sphere of consumer services. Progressive forms of trade are being introduced more actively and the quality and range of consumer and paid services have increased. Today we have 268 various cooperatives in operation, and over 10,000 workers are engaged in work at home. The volume of retail trade turnover (in current prices) has increased 4.3%. People perceive these positive changes as a specific result of the practical implementation of the party's social policy.

Comrades! The CPSU Central Committee Politburo's examination of the state of the international and patriotic education of the republic's working people orients us toward seeking new, nonstandard approaches, forms, and methods in developing relations between nations. Everything is being done today to improve the ideological and moral and labor education of working people, especially young people, and ensure conditions for creative labor and the spiritual growth of all nations and nationalities inhabiting Soviet Kazakhstan.

Comrades! In accordance with the directives of the 27th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee January and June (1987) Plenums, systematic work has been organized to improve the structure of economic management. The excesses and distortions in the management structure which you, Mikhail Sergeyevich, mentioned during your visits to Murmansk Oblast and Leningrad also occur in our republic. For the last 10 years the management apparatus in the republic's ministries and departments and their enterprises and services has grown by more 20%. A large army of specialists with diplomas has been engaged in gathering various information and reports and generating paperwork. The pursuit of prestige and staff numbers has produced an excessive increase in the quantity of overlapping ministries, departments, institutions, enterprises, farms, and even rayons. Under the new conditions such a situation is intolerable and we have planned concrete steps in this sphere.

Comrades! The next year will be—for Kazakhstan as much as for the whole country—a crucial stage in restructuring. In the draft plan for 1988 we envisage increasing the pace of economic development and implementating a more than full social program. National income is due to increase 13.5% in the remaining 3 years of the 5-year plan against 11.7% under the 5-year plan. Indicators for the output of industrial and agricultural products, for housing, cultural, and consumer services construction, and for the services sphere will exceed the 5-year plan targets.

All this will require a further quest for reserves, the development of working people's initiative, stepped up organizational work at local level, and the strengthening of order and discipline. On behalf of Kazakh SSR deputies, I propose that the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR and the 1988 budget be approved.

At the same time, I would like to draw urgent attention to some unresolved questions.

In the course of restructuring the role of the soviets of people's deputies grows immeasurably. They are totally responsible for the comprehensive development of their regions and all spheres of the population's life. However, the union organs have still not defined the procedure for organizing oblispolkoms' main production and economic administrations. The resolutions adopted have expounded the soviets' duties comprehensively but have given an unclear idea of their rights. When it comes to influence on negligent leaders, then trade unions and People's Control Committees have more than Soviet power has at local level.

The union ministries are reshaping enterprises' plans—mainly reducing them—without coordination with local organs, including the republic's Council of Ministers. This all seriously troubles us and jeopardizes the effectiveness of the new conditions and the fulfillment of the republic's territorial plans, bearing in mind that about one-half of industrial output is manufactured by enterprises under union jurisdiction.

Local soviets' complete power is still being acutely supplanted. The prevailing administrative edict style has turned certain ispolkoms into automatic executors of commands from above or into something like party committee sectorial departments. Those having their own opinion have been deemed unsuitable. Therefore there has been a reduction in the number of enterprising

workers. This has become a problem today. Departmental lack of coordination and the diktat of ministries and departments also facilitate this supplanting.

Take for example the development of the very large Tengiz oil field, in West Kazakhstan. Of course, the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry is mainly engaged in operational work there—in how to extract the raw material as soon as possible, justifying this by the importance of state affairs. And that is correct. There is, however, a tendency to shift the burden of solving housing, social, and consumer services questions on to the republic, even though funds and resources have been allocated to the ministry. This, they say, is a territorial matter. Yet a tangible example of how to begin is available right there. An entire city-type settlement has grown before our very eyes, constructed by envoys from Hungary, where all social amenities are given priority.

Ecological problems have also loudly proclaimed their existence in the region. Thus questions of erecting a protective dam to prevent pollution of the Caspian by extracted oil have not been resolved, although this is a unique zone for the breeding and spawning of the country's sturgeon. The laying down of the ethane pipeline in the city of Shevchenko is planned to begin only in 1990. Yet people arrived there a long time ago. It is necessary to decide now, in a committed and comprehensive manner, without repeating the annoying mistakes of the past, what the future city and its environment will be like.

For the umpteenth time it is necessary to talk about the serious extent of nature pollution by discharges of ash and gases from the first power station in the Ekibastuz cascade. Yet there are to be four of them there. At the moment the Ministry of Power and Electrification is not taking effective measures and is not reacting to the demands of local soviets. In short, the time has come to provide a clearer legislative definition of ispolkoms' rights and actually boost their role as supreme organ of power in the territory and also their relations with ministries and enterprises in view of the increase in their responsibility for the territory and their coordinating role under the new conditions. It is necessary to entrust them with all questions regarding the work of enterprises, including the final resolution of questions not only of training but also of nominating and releasing leading economic cadres irrespective of their departmental subordination.

Comrades! Growing concern is caused by the degree of readiness of the republic's labor collectives with regard to the USSR Law on the State Enterprise which is due to come into force. The technical standards of production are still poor at many of them, as well as at some associations. Many fail to cope with plan fulfillments and have consequently found themselves in a difficult financial position.

The Karaganda metallurgical combine is in a complex position. Back in February 1985 the directive organs laid down the technical and economic prospects for its development. But the measures to enhance the efficiency of the combine's work, to reconstruct worn-out coking batteries, and to introduce continuous steel casting are not being implemented.

The bulk of the growth of the country's supplies of tin for the canning industry ought to be produced here, and this has a direct effect on food supplies for people, whose importance was emphasized anew at the conference in the CPSU Central Committee. The measures planned by the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy to ensure the shop's steady work have still not yielded any results. The combine is not fulfilling its profits plan. We cannot understand how the collective will work under the principles of full economic accountability and self-financing from the start of 1988. Unfortunately, there are many similar examples today. The ministries, in conjunction with enterprises, must carry out serious preparatory work to avoid repeating the mistakes during the transition to state acceptance. Time is running out.

Serious concern is also caused by the question of balancing the capital construction plan and material resources in 1988. The USSR Gosplan has set for the Kazakh SSR Ministry of Construction unsubstantiated reducing coefficients for materials expenditure rates per R1 million's worth of construction and installation work. How can anyone describe as realistic the decision that Kazakhstan ought to procure one-half of its resource allocation of round timber, or some 400,000 cubic meters, on an independent basis from Irkutsk Oblast, and starting from 1 January next year at that? The organization of timber-felling on such a scale requires funds, equipment, and mainly time.

The situation is also aggravated by the unjustified actions of the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, which annually sets additional cement delivery targets for the republic's cement enterprises. Next year's additional targets total 180,000 tonnes. In addition, the Gosplan has planned cement output at 100,000 tonnes in excess of the 5-year plan. This totally eliminates local initiative and interest and any opportunities to channel the above-plan cement output to satisfy local needs. We believe that this is an example of the old approach which fails to meet the demands of restructuring.

The active struggle for a sober way of life is growing in the republic. Last year the per capita consumption of alcoholic beverages was halved compared with 1984. We are taking measures to increase goods turnover through the sale of goods needed by the population.

Even so, however, in all the years of its development the republic has been bringing in many commodities for the population, especially complex articles. This year alone we had a shortfall of almost R100 million in deliveries of

complex consumer service goods from other republics, a large proportion of output was rejected and returned, and this in turn had a negative effect on money circulation. We would ask the Gosplan and the USSR Ministry of Trade to further examine the question of balancing the commodity turnover plan with commodity resources, and the population's money incomes and expenditure.

Comrade Deputies! The drafts of the plan for social and economic development and the country's budget for 1988 presented at the session fully correspond with the interests of Soviet society and the people. Intensifying restructuring in all spheres, the working people of Kazakhstan will greet the 70th jubilee of October with worthy deeds and will make their weighty contribution to the successful fulfillment of the intensive plans for 1988, the year of the 19th All-Union Party Conference. (Applause).

Literary Magazine To Publish Brodsky Poems

AU181049 Paris AFP in English 1025 GMT 18 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow, Nov 18 (AFP)—Poems by Soviet-born author Joseph Brodsky, winner of the 1987 Nobel Prize for Literature, are to be published for the first time in the Soviet Union, in the December issue of the Soviet monthly literary magazine *Novyy Mir*, it was announced here Wednesday.

Oleg Chukhontsev, head of *Novyy Mir*'s poetry section, told the weekly *Moscow News* that Mr Brodsky, who was expelled from the Soviet Union in 1972 and now lives in New York, had agreed to the choice of poems to be published.

This will be the first official publication of works by Mr Brodsky. Some of his poems had been published in 1960 by an underground literary magazine.

Official Soviet media have still not announced Mr Brodsky's Nobel award, which he received last month.

Now a U.S. citizen, Mr Brodsky was expelled after having been interned in a camp and psychiatric hospitals for "social parasitism."

Mr Brodsky's past was referred to Wednesday by *Moscow News* simply as the author's "complex fate."

Mr Chukhontsev added that the publication of an anthology of Mr Brodsky's poems had been planned before he was awarded the Nobel prize.

Novyy Mir's decision to publish the poems is "based on the wish to present (Soviet) poetry in its most diverse manifestations," he said.

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